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Kissinger to Contact Ecevit

Turks Reject Plan In Cyprus Pullback

GENEVA, July 29.—The Cyprus talks were recessed tonight after an agreement to end the very contentious talks. The Turkish Minister George Mavros, a virtually complete agreement was rejected at the last session by Turkish Premier Bülent Ecevit, who apparently balked at committing his country to withdrawal of Turkish forces from Cyprus.

Mr. Mavros accused Mr. Ecevit of negotiating at gunpoint and of being a puppet. He also accused Mr. Ecevit of being a puppet of the United States.

His role as mediator at the Greek-Turkish talks, British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said, "for a man of reflection and to give Secretary of State Henry Kissinger a chance to speak to Ecevit, top delegates said."

Turkey Wants Safeguards
The foreign ministers early today agreed on a "provisional agreement" to end the military confrontation. But when the document was relayed to Ankara for approval, the Turkish cabinet voted a provision concerning withdrawal of Turkish forces from the island.

During the talks, there were numerous telephone calls between the two sides. Ankara said it was not ready to accept the Greek proposal. The Greek proposal was that Turkish troops must leave Cyprus, and Ankara's insistence on solid security first for the rights of the Greek Cypriot minority.

Mr. Callaghan saw Mr. Mavros in Athens and told him that the United States was not ready to accept the Greek proposal. He said that concessions will be forthcoming.

Last night, Premier Ecevit said that Turkey would not accept a cease-fire agreement in Cyprus unless "real security" is established for Turks on the island. This was one of the main demands of the Turkish side.

Represented at a hastily called news conference, Mr. Ecevit said that the Turkish side would not satisfy the Greek side. "Every Turk in every corner of the island must feel at home," he said.

Separate Regimes
The demands also included: a separate autonomous Greek and Turkish Cypriot governments; a referendum, if necessary, to decide the island and "co-representative" rights for Turkish Cypriots in talks on the island's future.

Mr. Ecevit disputed reports that the Greek side had given "unreserved approval" to a draft agreement in Geneva. He said the Greek side had not only rejected the proposal but also for a date to be set for the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus.

Cabinet Meeting
The Turkish cabinet issued a statement this morning saying that Turkey will not accept any agreement about withdrawal, renunciation and supply of the Turkish troops on Cyprus.

If UN Leaves Sinai, Golan
Gur Hints Israeli 'First Strike' in Next War
TEL AVIV, July 29 (UPI).—Israel's Chief of Staff, Gen. Mordechai Gur, said tonight that Israel was considering the option of taking "the first strike" against Egypt or Syria if Arab states forced the removal of UN buffer forces on the borders.

He spoke, a military spokesman charged that Syria had rejected the Israeli rescue of a downed Israeli UN plane after a Syrian evacuation helicopter crashed on Mount Hermon.

The question of whether there would be war by the end of the year is bothering us, Gen. Gur said. The Israeli-American number of Commerce.

When the UN disengagement agreement was signed, the Syrians and the Egyptians may demand or create a situation in which the UN will not be able to maintain its position in the area," he said.

Gen. Gur said Israel must define "the extent of the risk" it is willing to take. Must we go for the next step or should we go first and take the first ourselves?



A Turkish tank patrols the waterfront cafés in Kyrenia, Cyprus, deserted by tourists.

More Troops, Tanks Landed

Turkish Army Expands Beachhead

NICOSIA, July 29 (UPI).—Turkish invasion forces attacked eastward today, doubling their beachhead area and establishing positions east of the port of Kyrenia for the first time.

The Turkish army demanded the withdrawal of UN forces from parts of the Kyrenia area, UN officials said.

In New York, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that he discussed the demand by phone with Turkish Premier Bülent Ecevit. The secretary-general said that he was saying he would pursue the matter with the Turkish commander in Cyprus and said that arrangements were made for a conference with UN authorities in Cyprus.

The original invasion force, which began an air-and-sea assault on July 20, established beachheads five miles west of Kyrenia and later advanced further west, securing a corridor to the sea from the Turkish Cypriot enclave on the island.

Two British couples said about 50 to 60 Greek Cypriot National Guardsmen put up resistance near their villas three miles east of Kyrenia, but had to retreat.

UN spokesman Rudolf Stauder said a convoy carrying food and water, bound for the hotel with the 700 Greek Cypriot refugees, had been stopped by Turkish troops today at Boghaz, a major Turkish staging area.

Mr. Stauder said UN forces on the island, 3,108 men, nearly half of whom are British, had suffered 23 casualties since the invasion. A British soldier was killed in an accident, and 23 soldiers were wounded—13 Canadians, four Britons, two Swedes, two Finns and a Dane.

Sources estimated that before today's landings of men and material, the Turks had between 15,000 and 20,000 troops on the island and more than 300 tanks. The Greek Cypriot National Guard, which numbered about 10,000 men at the time of the July 15 coup which ousted Archbishop Makarios, has been badly battered by the Turks.

UN Resolution
Meanwhile, in New York, the Soviet Union submitted a resolution to the UN Security Council this morning which called for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cyprus.

After a 42-minute session today, the council adjourned the debate on the resolution. No new council session was scheduled.

The Soviet resolution would also create a special UN mission to be sent to Cyprus to investigate the situation. The mission would be composed of Security Council members.

In London, the Cyprus High Commission announced tonight that Archbishop Makarios, ousted President of the island, is expected in London tomorrow from the United States.

The British Foreign Office said no talks between the archbishop and members of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government have been scheduled, but a spokesman did not rule out the possibility of official meetings.

Over Milk-Price Supports

Jury Indicts Connally For Bribery, Perjury

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI).—Former Secretary of the Treasury John Connally was indicted today by a Watergate grand jury on five counts charging bribery, perjury and obstruction of justice.

The indictment said that Mr. Connally, a former Democratic governor of Texas turned Republican, took \$100,000 in cash from a milk fund official in exchange for recommending an increase in federal milk price supports.

Price supports are a government-set floor insuring that producers receive at least a minimum amount for the milk they market. If the commercial price falls below that level, the Agriculture Department pays the difference directly to the producer.

Mr. Connally, in a statement released by his Houston law office, denied that he is "guilty of any wrongdoing and I am confident that I will be completely vindicated of these charges."

The maximum total penalties upon conviction for the five counts levied against Mr. Connally are 15 years in prison and fines of \$50,000. Mr. Connally faces two years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

1971 Exchange Alleged
The indictment alleged that between May 14 and Sept. 24, 1971, Mr. Connally gave the then Treasury secretary \$100,000 in exchange for Mr. Connally's recommendation to the secretary of agriculture that the government price supports on milk be raised.

Mr. Connally, standing next to the prelate, did not seem to enjoy the remarks.

time to meet again for a further exchange of views on the Cyprus crisis. After their conference today, the archbishop, smiling and obviously in good spirits, talked to reporters and gently prodded Mr. Kissinger to disclose in front of television cameras what he intends to do.

"I cannot say what the role of the United States will be to bring peace to the troubled island," Mr. Kissinger said.

Mr. Kissinger, standing next to the prelate, did not seem to enjoy the remarks.

Members of the House Judiciary Committee confer before yesterday's debate on the second article of impeachment. They are, from left, Rep. Walter Flowers, D-Ala.; Rep. Jerome Waldie, D-Calif.; Rep. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md.; and Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J.

Long Senate Trial Seen As Nixon Strategy

By Lou Cannon
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 29 (UPI).—The White House is reportedly developing an anti-impeachment strategy that relies heavily on the South, the party loyalty of Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and the presumption that a long trial in the Senate will test the patience of the U.S. public.

The name of the game is getting a decision after the November election, a well-informed source said here. "Republicans will then be free to vote the evidence."

The comment reflects the belief within the White House that the evidence against President Nixon is flimsy and that some Republicans in the House and Senate are tempted to support impeachment for political reasons.

White House officials uniformly cite the pro-impeachment stand taken by Rep. Lawrence Hogan, who is running for governor of Maryland, as an example of what "political considerations" can cause Republicans to do.

The White House intends to gain whatever advantage is obtainable from "political considerations" that work the other way. The strategy appears to place heavy reliance on the votes of senators from the South, where Mr. Nixon is believed to be far more popular than in any other region of the country.



John Connally

Mr. Connally's indictment today brings to four the number of Nixon cabinet officials to be charged in connection with Watergate and related scandals.

Former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst pleaded guilty to giving inaccurate testimony before a Senate committee about the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. pledge to help underwrite the 1972 Republican National Convention at the time when the firm sought a favorable anti-trust ruling. He received a suspended jail sentence of a month and a suspended fine of \$100.

Former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans were indicted for allegedly interfering with a federal agency in behalf of financier Robert Vesco who had contributed heavily to the Nixon re-election campaign. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans were acquitted of the charges. Mr. Mitchell also has been indicted in connection with the Watergate cover-up and faces trial in September.

Counts Detailed
Mr. Connally was specifically charged with two counts of accepting an illegal payment under bribery statutes, one count of conspiracy to commit perjury and obstruct justice, and two counts of making false declarations before the grand jury.

Earlier this year, Mr. Connally was indicted on a charge of making a false declaration to the grand jury about his handling of a \$10,000 payment that he said he made to a public official. Later, however, the indictment was dismissed by U.S. District Judge George Hart because the question of whether the payment was made to a public official was not clear.

By a 28-9 vote, the committee rejected Rep. Wiggins' motion to include in the specific allegations the words "acting with his (Mr. Nixon's) knowledge and pursuant to his instructions" in reference to some actions by presidential aides.

The impeachment bloc opposed the proposed change on the ground that it could eliminate actions which the President approved after the fact, even if he had no prior knowledge.

One of the strongest statements in opposition to the amendment came unexpectedly from Rep. Wiley Mayne, R-Calif., generally regarded as a hardline member of the outmanned group fighting impeachment.

Without saying how he planned to vote on the entire article, Rep. Mayne referred to alleged attempts to use the IRS for political purposes as "outrageous."

"I think that not only does the President have a responsibility not to directly approve such indefensible actions but he has a responsibility not to ratify it after it has occurred," Rep. Mayne said.

'Faithfully Executed'
A second amendment by Rep. Wiggins was directed at an allegation that Mr. Nixon "failed to take care that laws were faithfully executed... concerning the unlawful entry into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, and concerning other matters." Rep. Wiggins' amendment, which would have deleted the "other matters," was defeated 24-14.

The committee also rejected a Republican attempt to discard a charge of improper wiretapping against Mr. Nixon. The charge was retained in a 25-10 vote after debate on whether national security had justified the electronic surveillance.

In his opening attack on the entire article, Rep. Wiggins claimed that there was serious question as to whether noncriminal abuse of presidential power meets the Constitution's definition of impeachment as "treason, bribery and high crimes and misdemeanors."

Rep. George Danielson, D-Calif., responded by saying that the offenses charged against the President in this article are uniquely presidential offenses. No one else can commit them.

The committee chairman, Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., rejected Rep. Wiggins' protest without a vote. But as the debate continued, it was clear that Rep. Wiggins had

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Bodies of 14 Turks in Mass Grave

Massacre Is Rumored at Cypriot Village

By Terence Smith

ALAMINOS, Cyprus, July 29 (NYT).—Fourteen Turkish Cypriots are buried in an unmarked common grave in an open field at the edge of the Turkish sector of this divided village in southern Cyprus.

There are two versions—Greek and Turkish—of how they died. Whichever is true, the incident appears to have been part of one of the bloodiest battles of the Cypriot war.

The Greeks say the men were shot when they refused to surrender to the Greek Cypriot force that overran the Turkish half of the village on Saturday, July

20, the day of the Turkish invasion. The Turkish version—and it is supported by the testimony of some Greeks—is that the men were lined up against the wall of an old stable here and shot.

Versions Vary

Turkish residents in the village maintain that the men were massacred because they were Turks. The Greeks contend that the Turks were shot when they attempted to grab the weapons of the Greek Cypriot soldiers who had captured them.

The United Nations has been unable to determine the truth, although privately one UN officer

said that he believed the Turkish version.

A UN team dug up the bodies a few days ago and established that they were Turkish men from the village. But the team was unable to determine how they died and other accounts have said that more than 14 were killed.

While the Greek Cypriot National Guard was fighting the Turkish invasion force, irregular bands of Greek and Turkish Cypriots were settling a variety of old scores elsewhere.

Saturday War

In a series of interviews with Greek and Turkish residents in the village yesterday morning, it was established that fighting in Alaminos erupted on the afternoon of July 20, after the Greek Cypriot unit in the area had surrounded the fortified Turkish portion of the village and ordered it to surrender. The Turkish defenders, who were equipped with some automatic weapons, refused and opened fire.

After two hours of shooting, the bulk of the Turkish force, about 60 men, surrendered. They were taken across the small stone bridge that separates the two halves of the village and put under guard in the Greek school.

At this point, the two versions disagree. According to the few Turkish residents still in the village, the Greek forces lost five men as they closed in on and captured the remaining 15 Turkish defenders.

Among the casualties, the Turkish villagers say, the Greeks marched the 15 Turks down to a stone stable on the edge of the village. There, the Turks say, the Greeks lined the unarmed men up against a stable wall with their hands above their heads, their faces to the wall.

According to a 75-year-old Turkish native of Alaminos, described what happened next.

"A group of six Greeks with automatic weapons came up behind the men," he said. "They were no more than 20 feet away. They shot 14 of them in the back. I could hear it from my house. His house is about 150 yards from the stable."

The 15th Mr. Ibrahim said, was cut down a few feet away as he tried to flee.

The Greek residents of Alaminos concede that the bodies of the Turks were buried in the common grave, but they differ radically on how they died.

After the first Turks surrendered, Greek villagers volunteered to lead the Greek soldiers to a secret arms cache in the Turkish sector. "On the way the Turks tried to grab the weapons of the Greeks who were escorting them," he said in Greek through an interpreter. "They were all killed in the fight."

"None of them was shot in cold blood," the continuing story. "I know what the rumors are, but they're not true. Every one of them died with a weapon in his hand."

Car Snipers Kill Protestant, 45, On Belfast Street

BELFAST, July 29 (UPI).—Extremists shooting from a cruising automobile fatally wounded a Protestant man walking home alone after midnight today, police said.

Police said John Murdoch, 45, was wounded in the abdomen and back. He died in a hospital.

The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army attacked British Army patrols near the Irish Republic border late yesterday, wounding a soldier.

U.K. Security Precautions

LONDON, July 29 (UPI).—Security officials indefinitely closed part of Windsor Castle today. They also evacuated a room of the Tower of London briefly as a result of a bomb hoax.

Security officials concerned with the safety of Queen Elizabeth II ordered closure of the 900-year-old Round Tower at Windsor Castle, which overlooks the state apartments and the royal family's residential wing.



TROOP MOVEMENT — A Turkish corporal carries a 3-month-old Greek Cypriot child in Kyrenia, from which she was being evacuated with her family to the protection of UN forces at the Dome Hotel. With them is retired vicar Evelyn Chavasse, who arranged the move.

Squads of War Waifs Dwell On Sidewalks of Phnom Penh

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, July 29 (NYT).—After the 9 p.m. curfew, when the restaurants where the foreigners and the Cambodian elite dine have emptied and there is no one on the streets to beg from, squads of ragged children count up their meager take and struggle off to the foul pieces of sidewalk where they live and sleep.

They are part of a new class in Phnom Penh—a class somewhat below the poor. Four and a half years ago, before the Communist-led insurrection, a beggar was an alien sight in this capital of wide boulevards, flowering trees and a French colonial ambience. Sidewalk dwellers simply did not exist.

Phnom Penh's population, swollen with refugees, has soared from 600,000 to more than 2 million—which is almost a third of Cambodia's population.

At first most got shelter and help from relatives—a strong Cambodian tradition. In the last year or so, the influx has gone beyond the capacity of family and friends, and people have spilled onto the streets. Their shacks and lean-tos spread along the sidewalks.

There is no accurate count of the street dwellers but they number in the thousands and are increasing.

By day they beg, although a few find menial jobs such as shining shoes or patching bicycle tires. At night they retire to their sidewalk squallor. Some congregate around market areas; some along residential walls; some along the outside walls of public toilets.

Some have wood or plastic as covers to keep off the rain and some have straw mats to lie on. Others simply live in the open, sleeping in their dirty, tattered clothes on pieces of cardboard. Garbage is often piled nearby, and rats occasionally rush over sleepers.

Illness is increasing—tuberculosis, dysentery—with most of it caused by lack of food.

The largest and saddest group of street people are the children. Not all are orphans but even those who have one parent are virtual orphans because they are left on their own and run wild.

They compete with crippled soldiers in begging around food stalls and markets; they snatch bread from the tables of small restaurants; they pick pockets.

Older girls—11, 12, 13—become prostitutes. Bigger children prey on little ones, stealing their belongings or food.

It is not yet as cruel as Saigon.

Coastal Thrust By Communists Gains in Vietnam

SAIGON, July 29 (AP).—Communist forces kept up their attacks along the northern coast of South Vietnam today, capturing seven government outposts around Thuan Duc, south of Danang.

Earlier the military command in Saigon said North Vietnamese gunners had shelled the Danang air base and surrounding areas for the second time in 10 days, killing six persons and wounding 24.

North Vietnamese troops reportedly rolled over the outposts after pouring more than 1,000 rockets, artillery and mortar shells into besieged Thuan Duc.

Field reports indicated that government military and civilian casualties were heavy and that most of the civilian homes in the town of 11,000 inhabitants were either destroyed or damaged.

In Cambodia today, naval forces with heavy artillery struck a suspected Khmer Rouge emplacement north of Phnom Penh, while in the same area sharp fighting centered on the town of Muk Kampul, the Phnom Penh command reported.

Field reports said the situation in northwestern Cambodia has deteriorated in the last two weeks, in which more than 1,000 civilians have been reported killed in fighting near Battambang, Cambodia's second-largest city.

Study Sees Faulty Deployment

U.S. Military Stance in Europe Hit

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, July 29 (NYT).—The U.S. Army and Air Force in Europe are prepared to fight the wrong war in the wrong place and, in the air, with the wrong doctrine, according to two defense specialists.

Assuming that the Soviet Union would be the adversary, Col. Richard Lawrence and Jeffrey Reagon argue that American forces in West Germany are not stationed along the main invasion routes and are organized for a long war against Soviet armies, which are geared for a high-velocity offensive aimed at overrunning Western Europe before American and other NATO reserves can be mobilized.

These controversial conclusions, and some equally controversial proposals for restructuring the forces, are presented in a staff paper of the Brookings Institution. The paper is expected to fuel the debate within the services over America's NATO posture.

Col. Lawrence, now commanding the 1st Brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas, and Mr. Reagon, formerly with the Research Analysis Corp., propose a program for "a strong conventional defense" as the outbreak of war and for restructuring of the tactical air force "for the defense of battlefield air space" and emphasizing ground support.

Troop Reduction Seen

They say the proposed measures would result in a reduction in troop levels of 23,000 men and mean savings in the annual budget of \$1.6 billion and in the balance of payments of \$315 million.

The most drastic proposal for improving the contribution to European defense proposes a reorganized army of eight full-strength active divisions compared with the present 13 1/3. Thirteen divisions of various mixes of active and reserve troops would be available from seven to 90 days after national mobilization.

Six divisions of two brigades each would be deployed in Europe. Their troop strength would be the equivalent of four divisions now. There are 4 1/3 divisions now in the Seventh Army in Europe.

The remaining brigade of each of the six divisions would be stationed in the United States, ready to join its parent unit by air within seven days after mobilization, thus rounding out a full six-division force.

The authors also propose improving preparation for meeting a Soviet conventional attack through the following measures:

- Moving northward two divisions now in southern Germany to balance Soviet weight in the north German plain, which most experts consider the most likely axis of Russian attack.
- Raising the ratio of combat to support troops through a series of measures, including more use of civilian resources.
- Repositioning supply lines and communications to run west to east through the Netherlands and Belgium rather than north to south, paralleling the East German frontier, as they do now.
- Insuring effective air support for ground forces and wholesale revision of Air Force tactical priorities and adjusting aircraft design in favor of ground-support planes.
- Establishing a multinational logistics command in NATO.

While they accept the quantitative superiority of the Soviet and other Warsaw Pact forces arrayed against NATO's central front, the authors are not pessimistic.

"A forward nonnuclear defense of Western Europe is not only feasible but also well within the capability of the conventional forces that are currently available to NATO," they contend.

The weaknesses lie not in force levels and weapons but in deployments and mobilization procedures, they say.

Publication of the paper, "U.S. Force Structure in NATO: An Alternative," will bring into the open a debate over the positioning of American forces in Germany that has continued since the 1950's.

The origin of this military problem was political. When Germany was divided into occupation zones in the closing months of World War II, the United States was given southern Germany. American forces have been stationed there ever since and, under NATO, are charged with defending the Fulda Gap and the Hain Corridor, the main invasion routes to Frankfurt and Nuremberg from the East.

As Soviet and Warsaw Pact abilities expanded, many top officers in the Seventh Army and other NATO armies have urged that at least one U.S. corps be shifted to the north German plain. Strategists say this, with its flat, open terrain, a good road, could be well used by Soviet tanks, which outnumber those of the West.

Smith Party Expected to Win Despite Challenge in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 29 (Reuters).—Rhodesians will vote tomorrow in a general election that could prove the most important—and most confusing—contest for years.

The campaign for the 50 white parliamentary seats at stake is a duel between Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front and the more moderate Rhodes party, led by Tim Gibbs.

Observers feel that the Rhodes party, formed only 1 year ago, is providing the Rhodesian Front with the toughest fight it has had since coming to power in 1963.

The Rhodes party would introduce a common voter's roll both blacks and whites, with high franchise qualifications, create 25 African seats in a national assembly, as opposed to Rhodesian Front's latest offer of 22 seats in a 72-man house.

Despite this, the Rhodes Front should be returned to power with a substantial majority of the white electorate of 83,000 if it fails to retain all of the seats it now holds in the assembly.

The election is important because it will provide a valuable insight into white attitudes a decade when the country is facing considerable uncertainty as the future—the result of both internal and external political developments.

Confusion has been created by the minds of voters by a lack of positive election issues, with two parties concentrating on attacking each other.

At the root of the uncertainty is the deadlocked British Rhodesian constitutional dispute which began when Mr. Smith's white minority administration unilaterally declared the governing colony of South Rhodesia independent of Britain in November 1965.

The dispute centers on political role the African majority should play in the life of the country. Britain now demands that Rhodesian blacks and whites should reach agreement on their constitutional future before it comes to terms with the administration here.

In an attempt to resolve the impasse, Mr. Smith has held months of secret constitutional discussions with Bishop A. Muzorewa, leader of the African National Council, the country's most prominent African political group.

These talks ended in failure last month when the ANC refused an inadequate Prime Minister's offer to create six black seats in Parliament, mark 22 in all.

Mr. Smith's opponents maintain that he called the general election in pique over the ANC rejection of his terms.

Further uncertainty has been created by Portugal's decision to give the neighboring Portuguese territory of Mozambique independence under a black government.

Some people feel that a black-ruled Mozambique could begin implementing the UN economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia after the 1965 break with Britain. The territory has ignored sanctions so far.

On top of all this, Rhodesian security forces have been fighting a guerrilla war against African nationalist insurgents the last 19 months in the north-east of the country.

Many young Rhodesians being called into military service and they could support the Rhodesian claim that the guerrilla war can be ended only by political rather than military means.

Air Fare Talks Recede

GENEVA, July 29 (UPI).—International Air Transport Association said today negotiations with a North Atlantic charter for package have been recessed two weeks. They will resume Aug. 9.

Israeli Squatters Evicted by Arm

TEL AVIV, July 29 (UPI).—About 300 armed soldiers today evicted a group of 150 Israelis from their unauthorized settlement on the occupied West Bank, moving them out in 24 buses.

About 800 Israeli settlers were also removed. Many of the men, most of the young Orthodox Jews, were ordered onto the buses when they refused to move. One man tried to climb out of a bus window as it was being driven away. He was shot.

The squatters and their sympathizers were taken to Jerusalem where they planned to pray in the Wailing Wall and stage a strike at government offices. They were supported by part of the center-right Likud opposition party and by the Gahal Movement.

Only a few were allowed to stay at the camp to clean up the settlement, set up Thursday defiance of the government's attempt to prevent transfer of the Samaria region to the Arabs in any future Middle East peace agreement.

Sri Lanka Slides Kill 34

COLOMBO, July 29 (Reuters).—Thirty-four persons were killed Sunday in two landslides on tea plantations in central Sri Lanka.

The origin of this military problem was political. When Germany was divided into occupation zones in the closing months of World War II, the United States was given southern Germany. American forces have been stationed there ever since and, under NATO, are charged with defending the Fulda Gap and the Hain Corridor, the main invasion routes to Frankfurt and Nuremberg from the East.

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U.S. Bride Forced To Leave Moscow

MOSCOW, July 29 (UPI).—Diane Nemec Ignatiev, 22, an American who two weeks ago won a three-month battle to marry her Russian fiancé, Sergei, 34, left for London today, leaving him behind.

"We hope we can get together as soon as possible," said Mrs. Ignatiev, who is four months pregnant. Her visa expired today. She said she planned to spend a few days with friends in London before going home to Chicago.

Street Removal

ISRAELI soldiers carry one of about 800 squatters from the West Bank of the Jordan, where they had set up an illegal settlement, defying government.

I flew home Pan Am.



Joseph C. Rahn, Glen Ridge, New Jersey

"Pan Am has a wealth of experience behind them. I like the idea of travelling on an American airline. There's a charm to foreign-speaking airlines, but there's an at-home feeling in an American atmosphere."

Switch! PAN AM. Call Pan Am now. The world's most experienced airline.

سكزا من الأصل

by TV Campaigns

New Faces of 1974 May Play Primary Role in Tennessee

By Christopher Lydon

SHVILLE, Tenn., July 29.—One formula for Democratic recovery in the new South is to find a "new face" with access to new money, an eye over the old machine, and a television blitz. No other media blitz in any primary, then ease to on—especially if the name is a conservative with a sign of friendly, usually pale, complexion.

House Panel Buffs Nixon Supporters

Continued from Page 1
...what would be the opposition's main theme.
...a procedure parallel to that in the consideration of the article, Rep. William Rostenkowski, offered a revision in the House of Representatives, first proposed Wednesday.

Support of McClellan
The second article had the support of Rep. Robert McClellan, second-ranking Republican on the committee, who voted for article one. Rep. McClellan said:
"I realize there is no nice way to impeach a President of the United States. It seems to me really gets at the heart of the responsibility here. It directs attention to the President's and constitutional obligations. McClellan has said that he is to offer an impeachment article citing Mr. Nixon's refusal to answer committee subpoenas."

Nixon Needs Aides
In his first day back in Washington after a working vacation in California, Mr. Nixon did not begin formal planning for a possible impeachment trial. "We feel we have no choice but to prepare," Sen. Mansfield said before the meeting.
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Indicts Connally

Continued from Page 1
...to which Mr. Jacobson ally gave false answers were precisely phrased.
...Hart also received today's statements from the grand jury, second one to be impaneled in the Watergate investigation.
...an indictment charged that Jacobson, acting as a lobbyist or AMPLI, paid Mr. Connally sums of \$5,000 each for official acts performed by him. His recommendations in official capacity concerning increase in the federal milk support level to be fixed by secretary of agriculture, announced on March 25, 1971.
...the 57-year-old former secretary reported that he had told investigators that Mr. Jacobson coached him and they talked seeking reversal of an admission decision not to raise price supports. But Mr. Connally said his position ally was in favor of raising the price. He said that he expected this view to be denied by other officials. He denied he was a leading force in President's ultimate decision increase milk price supports.

in Arkansas. A similar process may be under way this year in the South Carolina governor's race, where Charles Ravenel, a Harvard football star in the 1950s, and then a Wall Street investment banker, has propelled himself to a runoff for the Democratic nomination. The Republican incumbent, have rejected retired Gen. William Westmoreland in favor of James Edwards, an old-guard state senator.

The Tennessee governor's race, in which 15 candidates are running for the two major-party endorsements in the primary Thursday, may yet fit the pattern. But Tennessee, which has seven Republicans in a 10-man congressional delegation, and where Republicans practice "new face" politics, more deeply than the Democrats, is not the formula Southern state.

Howard Baker Jr.'s triumph in 1966 as Tennessee's first Republican senator was followed by major party victories in 1970. Winfield Dunn, a Baker ally, defeated a liberal John Hooker, for governor. Gov. Dunn cannot succeed himself. Lamar Alexander, 34, the emerging favorite for the Republican nomination, a lawyer with a choice-boy look, is cast in the moderate mold of Sen. Baker and Gov. Dunn.

Two young Democratic millionaires have hired nationally known professionals to put saturation advertising on television. Yet in their own and other polls, they trail former Rep. Ray Blanton, an old-style rural politician from west Tennessee who lost much of the normally Democratic black and labor support when he ran against Sen. Baker in 1972.

The 12-man Democratic primary sounds less like a struggle for the party's soul than a scramble for a small plurality of the vote. Something between 40 and 65 per cent of the primary vote is considered "undecided."

The modern media politics of the old blocks that candidates might have built on; it has also done away with the issues—mainly race and money—that Tennessee politicians used to fight over.

There has been little polarization. Stan Snodgrass and Budley Crockett, press secretary to former Gov. Buford Ellington, have split the old-line Democrats. Tom Wiseman, a former state treasurer, and Jimmy Power, the deputy mayor of Waverly, have helped divide the middle Tennessee progressive.

The Nashville Tennessee, a powerful voice of the Democratic liberal faction, has not endorsed anyone and may not. The state labor federation is not endorsing either.
It is precisely the sort of setting, according to pollster Patrick Cadden, in which "new faces" media candidates have blossomed—a "soft" primary with a large amount of specific undecided. The Democratic "new faces" millionaires are both from east Tennessee, young, lavish in their spending and inexperienced in government.

They are Franklin Hancey, 34, the head of a real-estate development company, who said he will spend nearly \$1 million of his own money on the primary, and Jake Buihner, 38, an old district lawyer and banker whose manager emphasizes the candidate's personality rather than issues. Mr. Buihner's slogan is: "The one choice, for change."

First Article's Phrasing 'Straddles' Nixon's Role, Yale Expert Argues

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The first article of impeachment, which the House Judiciary Committee approved Saturday, is too vague and unsatisfactory "in several strategic ways," a constitutional law expert said yesterday.

Charles Black Jr. of Yale Law School said the wording of the article "seems to be straddling the question of Mr. Nixon's personal participation or express authorization of any of the particular acts named."

Mr. Black, who recently published what he called a handbook on impeachment, was interviewed on television. He criticized the phrasing of the article: "The means used to implement this course of conduct or plan have included one or more of the following." Such language is "not a very clear way to charge," Mr. Black said.

He offered no prediction on the outcome of the Nixon case but said his "favorite impeachable offense" was "the use of the tax system for the purpose of harassing one's political enemies. I don't care whether it's criminal or not, but it's a flagrant abuse of power."



OUTGOING TIDE—Vacationers crowd the port of Civitavecchia, Italy, as they await the ferry to Sardinia, a popular resort for Italians in the month of August.

Watergate Awakening in Wisconsin

Republican's Vote Surprises Nixon District

By Bradley Graham

LUXEMBURG, Wis., July 29 (AP)—The Dutch were dancing in the streets of this northeastern Wisconsin village yesterday, parading along Main Street in their annual polka festival. Rep. Harold Froehlich had planned to be here.

But Rep. Froehlich—the freshman congressman who Saturday cast an anguished Republican vote to impeach the President—remained in Washington, contemplating the rest of the case against Mr. Nixon.

At weekend evening parties and picnics, the people of Wisconsin's 8th District expressed surprise that the Rep. Froehlich they knew as a tough, tradition-minded state assembly speaker had in the end opted for impeachment. Yet, they figured, if that's how he saw the case, then there must be something to it.

In this congressional district, GOP roots run deep, branching far north to the woodlands and the resort towns, and south and west to the affluent farmlands. The Fox River flows up the center and east through the district's populace centers of Green Bay and Appleton, servicing a valley of paper mills and assorted industrial plants.

Not Much Flax
"There's not much flax and most of the people are natives," said Green Bay Mayor Tom Atkinson. Sixty-one per cent of the district voted for Mr. Nixon in 1972.

High interest rates and inflated prices, an urban renewal project, bridge construction program and debate over the burning of refuse—these have been

Fifth French A-Test In Series Is Reported

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Norman Kirk said he believes that France set off another nuclear test bomb today at Mururoa Atoll.

It would be the fifth reported explosion in the current test series. The French government neither confirms nor denies any of the blasts.

Dragnet in Palermo

PALERMO, July 29 (Reuters).—A large-scale anti-crime operation here by carabinieri—paramilitary police—has resulted in the detention of 15 persons. A total of 2,102 others were charged and released pending trial for a variety of offenses.

11 Episcopal Women Are Ordained as Priests

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 (AP)—Eleven women were ordained as Episcopal priests today, becoming the first of their sex to achieve that rank in the church's history.

At the Church of the Aurore, where the precedent-setting ceremony was held, bishops broke out among 2,000 worshippers when four priests stepped forward to state their opposition to the ordination based on church policy.

The Rev. Paul Washington, the pastor of the church, intervened to ask the congregation for respect.

the major concerns of the people of Green Bay in the last several months.
"Most of the people here weren't following impeachment," said John Rose, president of the largest bank in Green Bay. "Lots of people in Wisconsin felt they were removed."

Removed, that is, until the House Judiciary Committee went on TV and Rep. Froehlich, in his opening remarks, told the people back home: "I am deeply pained and troubled by some of the things I see."

The mail going to Rep. Froehlich's Washington office was split evenly for and against impeachment at the end of last week. But the President's supporters in this Wisconsin district appear to be wavering.

"They [the committee] are finally getting down to the nitty gritty," said Richard Shimek, a commander of the American Legion post in Appleton. "The majority of us are still not sure what is happening; we're not sure what is the right thing to do. But it seems they've got something on the guy."

The Appleton Post-Crescent, which has yet to take an editorial stand on impeachment, decided Saturday evening, after Rep. Froehlich's vote, that the time had come.

"His Vote Is Significant"
"Froehlich is conservative, thoughtful, and his vote is significant," editor John Torinus said. "We'll run something Monday which will say something like 'This is well and good. This is the conservative position.'"

Support like that will be crucial to Rep. Froehlich in view of the tough campaign he faces this fall. He squeaked past a priest named Robert Cornell by 3,800 votes (out of 202,000) in 1972, and Father Cornell has been running again since then.

Father Cornell is a Green Bay favorite because he and the city are Catholic and because Rep. Froehlich, a Lutheran from Appleton, tried to direct contracts for a new university campus and broadcast stations away from Green Bay and toward Appleton during his 10-year tenure as a state assemblyman.

Don Zuidmiller, a district attorney who has been campaigning against Father Cornell for the Democratic nomination, also threatens Rep. Froehlich, for unlike Father Cornell, who has announced that he will not use impeachment as an issue, Mr. Zuidmiller has his hand at Watergate and corruption in the Republican party.

TV for Campaign
Anticipating another tight race, Rep. Froehlich has already commissioned a professional film crew to tape several 30-second TV spots. His theme is constituent service.

Whether impeachment becomes a campaign issue forcing Rep. Froehlich to defend his vote remains to be seen. But an old friend and former law partner in Appleton explained that Rep. Froehlich made the only choice he could have.

He's a man of tough moral principles," said County Judge Urban Van Susteren, a one-time campaign chief for Sen. Joe McCarthy, another Appleton favorite. "I don't mean he's holy Harold. But there are certain things he just won't approve."

2 Threats Reported
WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—Two of the six Republicans who voted to recommend President Nixon's impeachment sent telephone threats have been made on their lives. All six say that public reaction generally is favorable.

Rep. William Cohen of Maine said his office received a threat this morning that he would be shot. Rep. Cohen said the threat was made by a man in a telephone call from Maine.

The congressman said he alerted the FBI but did not ask for extra protection at today's House Judiciary Committee session.

Rep. Thomas Railsback of Illinois said his staff received what it considered a threatening telephone warning that the congressman had better check his mail carefully.

Another of the six Republicans, Rep. Lawrence Hogan, said his campaign for governor of Maryland was severely damaged by his decision to vote for impeachment even though an early count showed mail running 1,180 to 780 in favor of the decision. Rep. Hogan said the theme of the opposition is that he has turned his back on the President.

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Undeclared Onondagas Cite 1794 Treaty
N.Y. Tribe Chases Whites Off Reservation

By Robert Jones

NEDROW, N.Y., July 29.—The Onondaga Indians have never lost a war to the white man. For 180 years the tribe has lived on a 7,300-acre reservation next to this town in central New York's Finger Lake region, more or less at peace with themselves and with the non-Indians that surround them.

Although unconquered, they have not been spared the poverty and social ills of other Indians. But a treaty they signed with the United States in 1794 allowed them self-government, a right that the Western tribes lost after the 18th-century Plains wars.

Early last week, exercising some of those powers, they evicted about 30 white people who had married into the tribe and had been living on the reservation.

Large groups of warriors smashed doors, vandalized several homes, cut telephone lines and threatened families, containing white members. By the end of the week, all the non-Indians had fled.

A Test Case

The action is already being viewed as a test case by some federal officials. If the evictions are successful, the officials say, they could mark the beginning of an effort by other tribes to rid their land of the white man and his influence.

New York law enforcement officials generally concede that the tribe was acting within its rights. Even if it was not, they say, there is little the state can do for the evicted people.

The Pickering Treaty, signed by the United States and the Onondagas in 1794, granted to the tribe the right to maintain its own form of government, a system in which power rests with the eldest women, or clan mothers, of each of the 14 clans.

The clan mothers appoint a council of male chiefs to handle day-to-day business, but power rests with the women.

Although Congress, in 1948 and 1950, granted criminal and civil jurisdiction over Onondaga affairs to New York, the tribe has never recognized the transfer of power and recently won its point in a court battle involving the routing of a state highway through tribal land.

The current dispute is far deeper than a legal argument between the tribe and the state. Sitting outside the Onondaga Council House, Chief Leon Shenandoah said the ousting of the whites was the beginning of the tribe's effort to rid itself of all vestige of white influence.

An elderly man with shoulder-length gray hair, Mr. Shenandoah is the Tah Da Dah Ho (principal chief) of the Onondagas and the five other tribes that form the Iroquois Confederacy.

Although tiny compared to some Western reservations, much of the Onondaga land lies in the growth path of nearby Syracuse and its value has risen considerably in recent years.

See Speculative Attempt
Indeed, many families that were evicted this week believe the ousting was a crude attempt by Mr. Shenandoah and other chiefs to grab land. The ousted families believe they are the victims of a corrupt tribal government, which has abandoned traditional grievance procedures in favor of a "guided" red-tape system.

Mr. Shenandoah concedes that Russell Means and other leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) have influenced the chiefs but claims that the evictions would have taken place in any case. He said his son, who had married a white, was also evicted.

The opaque legal situation has produced a paralysis among state and federal agencies caught between the tribe's claim of sovereignty and the evicted families' complaint that they were denied due process.

Meanwhile, the American Civil Liberties Union and John Parker, an attorney from the Onondaga Neighborhood Legal Service

Agency, acting on behalf of the evicted families, Friday obtained a temporary restraining order barring the tribe from forcing whites off the reservation if they returned to their homes. In addition, New York State Supreme Court Justice Stewart Hancock Jr. directed the Onondaga Council to appear before him on Aug. 5 to show cause why non-Indians should not be allowed to live on the reservation.

However, Mr. Shenandoah said the tribe did not recognize the state courts.

"If they think they have the power, let them show us the treaty that gives it," the tribal chief said. His fellow chiefs nodded their agreement.

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Rush Says Nixon Is Not Hindered On the Economy

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—Kenneth Rush, President Nixon's economic coordinator, told a congressional committee today that he believes the threat of impeachment has not diminished the President's ability to exercise economic leadership.

The Congressional Joint Economic Committee's chairman, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., said to Mr. Rush that it is realistic to expect that Mr. Nixon will be impeached by the House and compelled to stand trial in the Senate.

"How can he function economically in that seriously weakened state?" Sen. Proxmire asked as he opened the panel's six-hour examination of the U.S. economy.

Mr. Rush replied that many presidents, including Mr. Nixon, have been able to conduct the business of their office while under "serious siege" from their critics.

Mr. Rush previously had invoked executive privilege to avoid appearances before congressional committees, citing what he said was the necessity of protecting his confidential communications with Mr. Nixon.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Rush said the Nixon administration's economic policies—based on fiscal and monetary restraint, budget cuts, no new controls and no changes in the tax structure—were "widely recognized as the most reasonable approach available."

Rights Leader Assails Kennedy

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 29 (AP)—In an apparent reference to Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the executive director of the National Urban League tonight blasted "national political leaders" who "lead their prestige" to Alabama Gov. George Wallace.

Vernon Jordan Jr., in his keynote speech prepared for the opening session of the civil-rights group's 64th annual conference, called Gov. Wallace "the symbol of segregation," and added, "And for national political leaders to make pilgrimages to Alabama, to lend their prestige to his cause, and to publicly mention him as an acceptable candidate for national office, is something that verges on the obscene."

Sen. Kennedy went to Alabama in July 1973 to share an Independence Day speakers' platform with Gov. Wallace. He hailed the governor as the man with whom he shares "the spirit of America."

Convicts in Texas Balked in Call For Arms, Armor

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, July 29 (AP)—Negotiations with three armed convicts holding 14 hostages hit a snag today when Texas Prison Director W. J. Estelle bluntly refused to meet demands for weapons and flak jackets.

"The inmates who are involved in the act have already been told—were told many days ago—that we would not furnish any body armor nor would they ever be furnished any additional firepower over what they have now," Mr. Estelle told a news conference.

The midday conference followed the escape early this morning of Henry Escamilla, 40, an inmate-hostage who plunged through a glass door in a prison library where the convicts and hostages have been barricaded since Wednesday.

Escamilla, left behind the 14 captives: three inmates, a priest, a guard and nine schoolteachers. Seven of the teachers are women.

They are being threatened by Fred Gomez Carrasco, 34, a former narcotics dealer, and Ignacio Cuevas and Rudy Dominguez, his colleagues in revolt.

Poland, Romania Urge European Summit

VIENNA, July 29 (Reuters).—Poland and Romania called yesterday for intensified efforts to bring about a summit meeting at the end of the European Security Conference, which has started its summer recess.

A communiqué issued in Bucharest at the end of a two-day visit by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed East European hopes for the conference to establish a permanent body to insure continuity at the end of its work.

Missing are the earth's first billion years of formation, the geological record wiped clean by floods of hot lava that covered the surface. The oldest recovered earth rocks range back 3.7 billion years.

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The Soviet Ploy

The entry of the Soviet Union into the Cyprus muddle—by calling a meeting of the Security Council and sending an observer to the truce meetings in Geneva—may simply be a fishing expedition into troubled waters. After all, Moscow has not been happy about its sideline role in the Middle East and may look to Cyprus as a means of regaining some diplomatic initiative. But the form which Soviet intervention is taking carries a warning for all concerned in Cyprus.

From the outset of the Cypriot crisis, there have been mutterings in the Kremlin about "NATO circles" stirring up difficulties for the Cypriots to advance strategic ambitions. At first this was taken to reflect Soviet dislike of the Greek military regime and a new fondness for the Turks.

But after the Turks had become the strongest military presence on the island, the Soviet Union continued to call for the removal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, and the restoration of full independence to the island government (presumably that of Archbishop Makarios). But there are not only Greek and Turkish troops on Cyprus, there is also a UN contingent—and British air bases.

The British have sovereignty over those bases, and Cyprus is still, officially, a part

of the Commonwealth. But it would be consistent with Soviet policy to press for the removal of foreign bases, both in terms of Soviet appeals to the Third World of anti-colonialism, as well as of Moscow's strategic interests in the Mediterranean. It is the latter that would account for the propaganda emphasis placed upon NATO.

But NATO—including Turkey and Greece—has its own very definite strategic concern for the eastern Mediterranean. A Cyprus stripped of all foreign troops and installations would not only be a Cyprus without any international guarantees for the security of the inhabitants—against one another as well as against interference from abroad—but would be a kind of military vacuum in an area that is packed with tensions.

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to all the parties directly involved in Cyprus to replace their differences with cooperation. This is necessary for the very urgent fact that continued friction holds serious possibilities for grave violence. But it is also essential if the Soviet Union is to be deprived of the opportunity to extend its already strong naval influence in that part of the world, at the expense of the rest of the countries that have rights there—including the elemental rights of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus itself.

The Detroit Ruling

How do you desegregate a black city, or a black school system? The question was put by the late U.S. District Judge Stephen J. Roth, in the course of presiding over the Detroit school case on which the Supreme Court ruled on Thursday. Judge Roth's own answer to his question was that you desegregate a citywide black school system by ordering it merged, in effect, with the predominantly white school systems of adjoining suburbs. His general concept was upheld by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, but a majority of the Supreme Court has now vacated the Circuit Court's ruling and remanded the case for "further proceedings . . . directed to eliminating the segregation found to exist in Detroit city schools."

In practical terms that means that a fairly limited degree of school integration will occur within the boundaries of the city of Detroit, and there is general speculation that such new racial mixing as takes place will promote further "white flight" and thus render the school system more racially one-sided than before.

The Supreme Court majority was aware of these prospective results, but it did not find them material to its own conclusion that no complicity in the discriminatory practices of the Detroit school board had been found on the part of the affected suburban school districts—and that the discriminatory actions of Michigan state school authorities did not account for the racial differences between the city and suburban schools. Thus:

" . . . an interdistrict remedy might be in order where the racially discriminatory acts of one or more school districts caused racial segregation in an adjacent district, or where district lines have been deliberately drawn on the basis of race. In such circumstances an interdistrict remedy would be appropriate to eliminate the interdistrict segregation directly caused by the constitutional violation. Conversely, without an interdistrict violation and interdistrict effect, there is no constitutional wrong calling for an interdistrict remedy."

Theoretically, in other words, the majority left open the possibility that a cross-district and/or cross-county desegregation plan along the lines envisioned by Judge Roth for the Detroit metropolitan area could be ordered by a federal court. But it also showed every intention of sticking very close to the shoreline of previous decisions in requiring that such far-reaching and comprehensive orders be issued only to remedy the effects of relevant illegal acts of discrimination perpetrated by the school authorities involved. This strikes us as sound policy and sound law. It should also be noted here that the dissenting justices, for the most part, also adhered to this principle. Their

disagreement rested mainly on their view that an amply sufficient showing of state responsibility for Detroit's plight had been made to justify Judge Roth's metropolitan solution.

It has been plain for some time now that the Supreme Court would begin to establish some limits and definitions in relation to the great urban area school cases—North and South—that are coming before the lower courts. Charlotte, Richmond, Denver—Detroit was not the first big city case to come before the high court, and it will probably not be the last. And although it does definitely create an outer limit to certain theories and practices that have found favor in a number of lower courts, it does not strike us as being so sweeping in scope or definitive in effect as some have pronounced it. There will, in other words, undoubtedly be further refinements and clarifications. What it does tell us fairly clearly, however, is that neither the Constitution nor the federal courts are going to be able to compel solutions to the problem of racial isolation in U.S. urban school systems in the way they could compel the dismantling of formally segregated schools in the wake of the Brown decision.

The day the Detroit decision came down, the legislators on Capitol Hill were still fiddling with their posturing "anti-busing" legislation, still viewing the problem of dealing with the deprivations that flow from the great racial concentrations in U.S. inner cities as one of stopping all remedy and, simultaneously, improving their own images with their constituents by—to use a familiar word from another context—"out-segging" their political opposition. Can anyone believe that in the intervening two years since Judge Roth issued his order, the federal government has demonstrated any enthusiasm for trying to bring its influence to bear in a major way on the root problems that have condemned those children to inferior schools in Detroit? The mayor of Detroit, Coleman Young, in the aftermath of the court's decision, went to the heart of the matter. "The basic issue remains," he said, "and that is the problem of unequal educational opportunity, or racial discrimination and of insufficient money to provide our children with quality public education." He added: "That problem will not go away." That is the point, and no one should feel that the Supreme Court's rejection of massive interdistrict busing as a solution to Detroit's school troubles should be regarded as a solution in itself. Far from freeing local communities and government at every level from responsibility, the court's ruling, by implication, imposes new and urgent obligations on us all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Historic Moment for America

Many in Europe and Asia have sometimes been driven to the view that Watergate has been played up unconsciously and that in any case an energetic American president, however infamous in some respects, might well be preferable to a milk-and-water moralist of the Woodrow Wilson type. It is indeed incontrovertible that the mass media in the United States have wronged the last

drops out of Watergate to the point of hysteria. Yet it is one of the basic features of the great free American republic that it is not only powerful but additionally holds fast to moral principles. The cataclysms of Nixon's second term may well prove in the final analysis to have been a process of self-purification rather than one of self-destruction.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

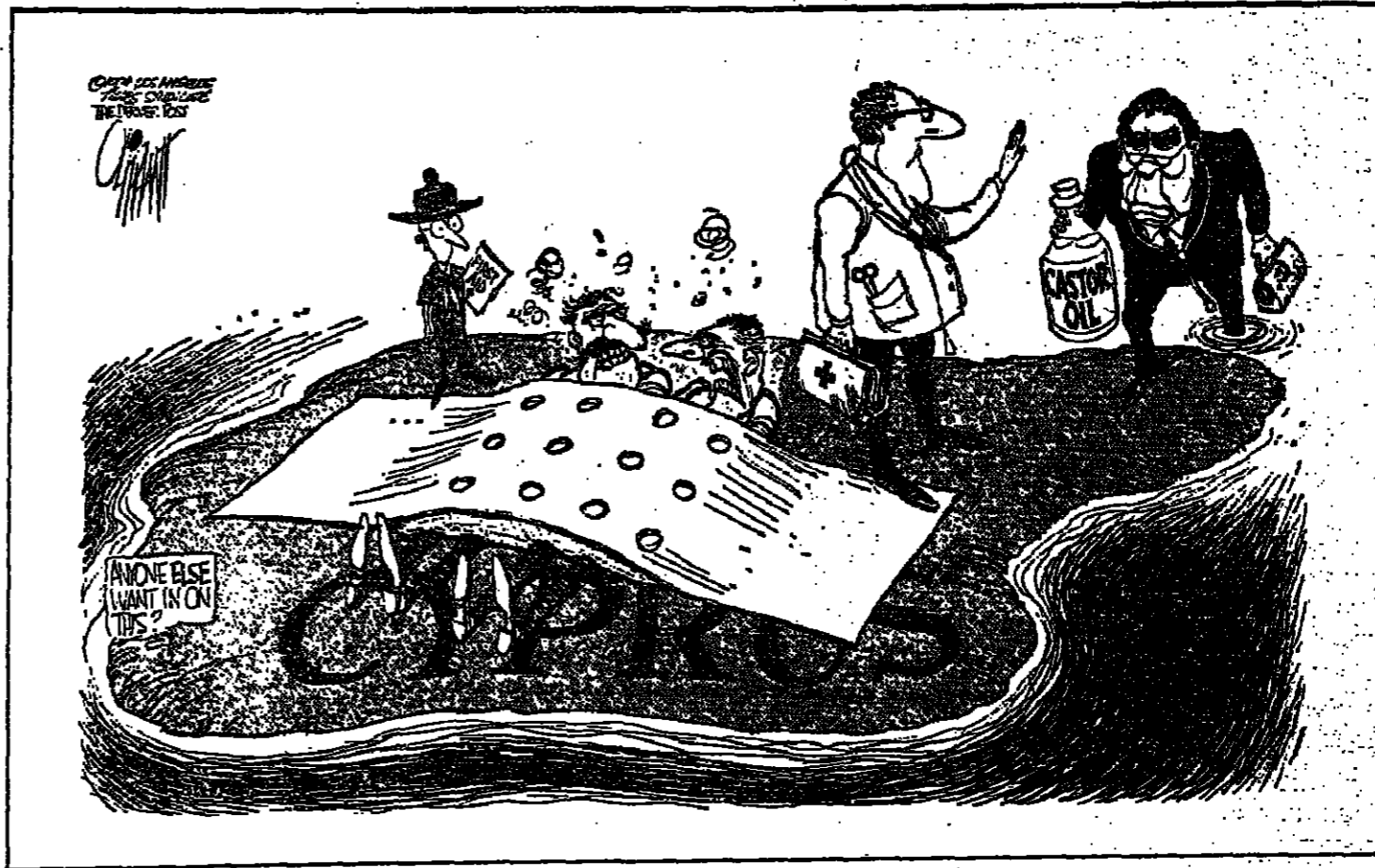
July 30, 1899

PARIS—Gen. Guzman Blanco, formerly President of the Republic of Venezuela, died in Paris on Friday evening, at his residence on Rue La Perouse, from the effects of a painful internal disease which had confined him to bed for the past three months. Gen. Blanco retained power for 17 years, from 1870 to 1887 at which date he was ousted.

Fifty Years Ago

July 30, 1924

LONDON—New legislation by the British Parliament to create an Ulster Boundary Commission is called for in the report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to which the interpretation of the boundary clause in the Anglo-Irish Treaty was referred by that government, according to a forecast of the findings available tonight.



Impeachment Issue: The People Do Govern

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—When Rep. James R. Mann spoke, the room quieted to catch his low voice. Slowly, reflectively, he said he was troubled by attacks on the House Judiciary Committee.

"Do yet in the United States the people govern?" he mused. "I wonder if the people still want their elected representatives to fulfill their oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. Do you want us to exercise the duty and responsibility of the power of impeachment . . . ?"

Mann was giving expression to a powerful feeling in that room: Something much larger than the person of Richard Nixon was at issue in the committee's debate. It was faith in Congress, in democracy, in the constitutional system.

Profound Emotion

That feeling, that understanding was what made the roll-call vote on the first article of impeachment a moment of such profound emotion. It was impossible to be cynical as those 38 members of Congress, Americans not different from the rest of us, voted to impeach a President.

The committee's performance went a long way toward answering Mann's doubts. It was quarrelsome at times, and tedious, and frustrating. But with all that it demonstrated that ordinary men and women can rise to a great occasion—can be trusted with the fate of a great country.

Since the story of Watergate began, there have been those who doubted that America could raise itself to respond. Others, of us, believing in this extraordinary country, were confident that it would confound the skeptics.

If there is vindication of hope in the House Judiciary Committee proceedings, it is partly because there was no pretense there that the issues were easy. This was not the smooth, corrupting world of public relations. It was a conflict among men and women of diverse views and personalities, representing real interests. The resolution was the more inspiring for the struggle.

Beneficial

In what has happened in the committee room we can begin to see that Watergate may leave America a better country. A first beneficial effect is the restoration of belief in our political process. Especially in the legislative branch of government. For years the U.S. Congress has been an object of scorn among students of government. In its weakness, they fairly said, it had allowed the presidency to grow to imperial dimensions. In its corruption and cowardice it had made people despair of peaceful change through politics and turned them toward litigation or protest.

But now Congress is facing the heaviest of responsibilities with-

out flinching. It is correcting grave abuses of power—and doing so on its own, for once, without relying on the courts to save the Constitution. The system is working.

A second ground for hope in the post-Watergate future is that the episode has deepened our understanding of constitutional values.

Just a few years ago such things as wiretapping and burglary in the name of national security might not have aroused much concern among many Americans, especially those calling themselves conservatives. After the misdeeds of this White House, people see that abuse of official power can threaten their own liberties, not just those of some alleged radical. Even Nixon's defenders on the Judiciary Committee deplored the abuses, arguing only that they were not tied to him.

Finally, the House committee

proceedings offer hope that we can bridge some of the divisions that have weakened and embittered this country in recent years—the divisions of region and class and race and ideology.

The role of the conservative Southerners on the committee was noteworthy in this regard. Mann of South Carolina, Walter Flowers of Alabama and Ray Thornton of Arkansas were among the most impressive speakers for impeachment on the Democratic side. M. Caldwell Butler of Virginia on the Republican.

Moderate Center

These men were significant because everyone knew that they were acting from no animus toward Nixon or his conservative policies. They were acting on principle, and they found themselves in the moderate center. It was a long way from the old Southern politics of racism and reaction.

There was an especially touching symbol in the relationship between these white Southern gentlemen and Barbara Jordan of Texas, a black woman who contributed one of the most remarkable impeachment speeches. She sat near Thornton and Flowers, and there was an impression of particular friendliness and mutual respect among them.

The hope for national healing as we purge ourselves of Watergate was the stronger as the committee acted because we could see the process at work. Even the leaders of the House, who were fearful of television in the committee proceedings, surely recognize now that it performed an essential civic function there and must do the same in the floor debate. There were mistakes, but they were the imperfections of humanity. To see the committee was to see ourselves as guardians of the Constitution, and that strangely reassuring.

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All Thy Victories

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—President Nixon won three far-reaching and historic victories last week. That statement will induce paroxysms of rage and laughter from most reasonable men, who have watched Nixon get poleaxed by the Supreme Court's order to turn over the remainder of the tangled tapes, and by the House Judiciary Committee's overwhelming desire to throw him out of office.

But in the long run ("In the long run, we are all dead," said Lord Keynes) history will record three events of the last week to have been overlooked but over-riding:

First, the busing victory. The issue of involuntary busing to achieve racial balance in public schools was one of the great liberal versus conservative battles of our time. Liberals pointed to the good end of integration; conservatives pointed to the bad means of coercion, and the disruption of the neighborhood school. Nixon's position was "Brown was right and Green was wrong" that the decision to end enforced segregation was right and the decision to force integration was wrong.

Triumph

Each one of Nixon's four appointments to the court agreed with the President's basic position on busing. Throughout his first term, and despite considerable disagreement within his administration, Nixon sought to lead the court into an anti-busing stand. Last week, his philosophy triumphed, and the civil rights of a long-oppressed minority were at last checked by a judicial recognition of the civil rights of the majority.

Second, the victory of "Nixonomics." When Nixon entered office, his economic policy was mildly conservative. The way to move from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy without soaring unemployment was to gradually restrain demand and encourage production, choosing a middle way between government controls and laissez-faire unconcern.

When worldwide inflation and the threat of recession at home in an election year caused Nixon to abandon his economic faith, he took the road urged upon him by Democratic economists and editorial writers—"bold, decisive action"—and succeeded only in proving that price and wage controls in peacetime cause shortages and aggravate the causes of inflation.

Last week, he returned to the faith—the "unpopular" course—with no easy fixes, with his hand on the budget, with irritatingly high interest rates—and condemned his own "discredited patent medicine of wage and price controls." He made the right decision on economic policy, expressed it in a conservative and straightforward speech without thrills and frills, and will have to wait for years before an unhappy public admits that the narrow chasm between inflation and recession requires steady sacrifice.

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Confidentiality

The third, and to him the most important victory, was in the first clearcut assertion by the Supreme Court that the confidentiality of a president's discussions was "constitutionally rooted."

Before that decision, the President withheld a promise of compliance for two reasons: One,

noted here, was to gain public credit for respecting the court's decision. The other was to give the chief justice some bargaining chips within the court. Nobody wanted a confrontation; if Nixon had been given nothing on principle, there might have been one; and so, as a face-saver to history, the court gave the President a principle of what Nixon likes to call "executive privilege."

This was widely seen as handing a victim an aspirin on his way to the guillotine. But in the Pentagon papers decision, which the press interpreted as a great victory, the court spelled out ominous ground for prior restraint of publication; in the same way, while saying that generalizations of privilege do not outweigh the need for evidence in criminal trials, the court handed future presidents powers that more than make up for last week's publicized restraints.

Ghost of Nixon

Future presidents, with the ghost of Nixon nodding approvingly over their shoulders, will take the court's decision to mean that a "need to protect military, diplomatic or sensitive national security secrets" gives the chief executive the privilege of withholding anything—anything—from even the in-camera inspection of a federal judge.

Anybody who thinks that is not a victory for Nixon is allowing impeachment fever to cloud his judgment. As Tom Wicker was the first to observe, the decision provides an umbrella for "a huge proportion of presidential activities." Nixon's whole life has shown that the obvious loser can turn out to be the ultimate winner: Unlike his other two victories of last week, which were triumphs of realism and good sense, his winning of national security privilege is a dark victory.

All of which is why the President is not so crazy to detect alive. In the events of the last seven days, even though pessimists can point out that for every silver lining there is a large, black cloud.

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High Court And Busing A Viewpoint

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Liberals and other optimists gaze at the Supreme Court's decision in the Detroit busing case with a mixture of awe and wonder. "What a machine!" they say. "What a machine!" Conservatives, other pessimists squint at the decision with a mixture of awe and wonder. "What a machine!" they say. "What a machine!"

The Supreme Court's decision in the Detroit busing case is a landmark. It is an important step in the process of desegregation. It is a step that will have far-reaching consequences. It is a step that will have far-reaching consequences.

In 1974, a judge ruled that Detroit School Board had adopted policies that had "the most probable and actual effect of continuing separation of the races." The judge believed that, but confined to Detroit "would accelerate white flight from city" so he concluded that would be proper to order a district city-suburban busing.

Such busing would have involved 300,000 students and would have accelerated Detroit's population (64 per cent black) with the school population of suburban districts (90 per cent white).

Chief Justice Warren B. speaking for a five-man majority said courts have no constitutional power to remedy one district's segregation by imposing on districts that have been shown to have come directly related. He said that city-suburban busing only be ordered when there is proof that state or suburban enactments have adopted policies that were segregative in effect, and were a "substantial" cause of the isolation of blacks in the inner city.

Other Problems

The chief justice said: "Entirely apart from the racial and other serious problems attending large-scale transportation of students, the solution would create a wide array of other problems in financing and operating this new system, including problems of the authority of elected school boards."

Justice Potter Stewart, concurring, said there is no evidence that "white and Negro students within Detroit who would have attended school together were separated by the state or its subdivision."

Justice Stewart added: "Because the mere fact of different racial compositions in various districts does not imply or constitute a violation of the equal protection clause in absence of a showing that disparity was imposed, fostered or encouraged by the state or political subdivisions, it follows that no interdistrict violation was shown in this case."

And there is no constitutional power to impose an interdistrict remedy where there is no interdistrict violation.

In a dissent, Justice Thurgood Marshall argued that the State of Michigan "thru its instrumentalities, the Detroit Board of Education, is culpable for Detroit's problems, and has an affirmative duty to eliminate 'all vestiges of racial discrimination' there."

Justice Marshall seems to believe that this must involve elimination of predominantly black schools in Detroit. He does not think this can be done without drawing on the white urban school population, and probably is right.

But the court's ruling may be that until there is a showing of "substantial" state or suburban complicity in inner city isolation, there will be no interdistrict busing. Thus it is fair to say that for the foreseeable future, there will be many predominantly black schools in cities where the school populations are predominantly black.

That is a problem. But court's ruling recognizes that constitutionally limited government, including the courts, cannot simply assert whatever seems necessary for the sake of a problem.

The ruling also recognizes that some problems are less than the solutions they seem require.

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Highly And New Search for Dracula's Skeleton

By Malcolm W. Browne

SNAGOV ISLAND, Romania, July 29 (UPI)—The search for the headless skeleton of Dracula, long missing from his tomb here, may begin next year in a fresh excavation beneath the floor of Snagov Chapel.

Such a development would be as interesting to fans of vampire fiction as to archaeologists and historians. Perhaps the greatest beneficiary would be the Romanian government, for which Dracula ranks as its attraction for foreign tourists, has come an important national asset.

The location of Dracula's bones would settle old controversy among concerned scholars regarding a somewhat obscure period of Romanian history during the Byzantine period.

Prince Vlad of Wallachia, who lived from 1431-1476, is sometimes used the nickname Dracula, and his name stuck. His father's name was Dracul, meaning dragon or devil, and Dracula means son of a dragon or devil.

But Dracula was also given a nickname by which he is much better known in Romania today—Vlad Tepes, meaning Vlad the Impaler. Sixteenth-century accounts describe him as having had scores of thousands of persons slaughtered, most by slow impalement on upright stakes. Even by contemporary Byzantine standards, he was considered an extraordinarily sadistic and blood-thirsty tyrant.

Dracula is supposed to have died at the age of 45 in one of his many battles with the Turks, who carried off his head on a spike for public display in Constantinople. The rest of his body is believed to have been taken by Romanian Orthodox monks to their monastery here at Snagov, a wooded island about a mile long in a large lake 15 miles north of Bucharest.

He is believed to have been buried under a heavy stone slab set in the floor directly in front of the chapel altar, possibly so as to facilitate prayers for his exceptionally troubled spirit.

In 1931, Snagov Island was extensively excavated and many skeletons were found, some buried upright where they had been impaled, but in the grave supposedly belonging to Dracula, only ox bones and some very old Romanian artifacts were found.

Another unmarked grave near the door of the chapel contained human bones, some scraps of red silk clothing and some jewelry bearing the emblem of Dracula, all of which were taken to the Bucharest Historical Museum, from which they mysteriously disappeared. One theory is that the body was disturbed by Dracula's enemies at one time and moved from the altar to the second grave. The disappearance of the bones and ornaments from the museum has not been explained.

The latest theory was described by Sebastian Buchiu, 27, a theological student who, with two monks, lives on Snagov Island.

"The new thinking," he said, "is that Vlad Tepes is really still down there, but deeper than they dug before. The grave at the top with the animal bones may have been intended to divert and discourage grave robbers from the real grave, which perhaps lies just under it. That principle was used to conceal some of the tombs in Egypt, too."

"We understand that the government intends to initiate a major archaeological search here next year, and then perhaps we shall know."

In summer, the Snagov Lake area is a popular resort, but the island is a lonely site. There is still folklore about a sunken church under the lake, and the rising of Dracula's ghost from its murky depths.



Associated Press
15th-century portrait of Dracula.

Obituaries

Erich Kaestner, 75, German Writer

MUNICH, July 29 (UPI)—Erich Kaestner, 75, satirist, social critic and author, whose "Smul and the Detectives" was translated into 27 languages, died early today in a Munich hospital.

Mr. Kaestner won world fame with his children's tale about the boy Smul, who on his first trip to a big city traps a thief with the help of new friends. The book came out in 1930, illustrated by cartoonist Walter Trier. It was produced on the stage and was filmed the following year.

A liberal humanist, Mr. Kaestner attacked and exposed the Nazi movement in the early 1930s.

"Politically Unreliable"

Branded "undesirable" and "politically unreliable" by the Nazi authorities, Mr. Kaestner stood in the crowd on May 10, 1933, and witnessed the burning of his books.

Time and again the Nazis tried to enlist Mr. Kaestner for

propaganda purposes, but he refused, and twice, in 1934 and 1937, he was detained by the Gestapo. But he was soon released.

After the war, Mr. Kaestner settled in Munich, where he served as an editor of the Neue Zeitung, which had been licensed by the American military government, and founded a magazine for young people.

Brig. Gen. Ray A. Dunn
WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—Retired Brig. Gen. Ray A. Dunn, 80, a pioneer in aviation and veteran of both world wars, died Saturday in McLean, Va.

During World War II, Gen. Dunn organized the 6th Provisional Troop Carrier Command in England in 1942 and later commanded troop carrier units in the invasions of North Africa and Sicily, in the Italian campaign and in the Pacific.

Dr. Alexander F. Tur
MOSCOW, July 29 (UPI)—Dr. Alexander F. Tur, 79, head of the Leningrad Pediatric Institute, died Wednesday, according to Saturday's Leningradskaya Pravda, which reached here today.

A member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Dr. Tur attended numerous pediatric congresses abroad and was the author and editor of many works on his specialty.

Ernest Milton
LONDON, July 29 (UPI)—Ernest Milton, 84, whose stage characterization in Shakespeare and other serious drama made him one of the world's leading actors in the 1920s and 1930s, has died, associates announced.

Mr. Milton, a native of San Francisco, made his New York

debut in 1913 and joined London's Old Vic company after World War I, playing Hamlet and Shylock.

Manuel G. Zamora
MANILA, July 29 (AP)—Former Ambassador Manuel G. Zamora, 70, who was recipient of several decorations from different heads of state, died Saturday of a heart attack. He served as presidential protocol officer.

Error Leads To Killing of 80,000 Calves

BRUSSELS, July 29 (UPI)—An American firm said today that one of its branches committed a "shipping error" that has led to the slaughter of thousands of calves in Italy, the Netherlands and France.

At least 80,000 Italian calves, 30,000 Dutch calves and an unknown number in France have been destroyed since it was discovered that they were accidentally fed a Dutch-made artificial milk containing mercury.

"It is correct that due to a shipping error our British company sent the ingredient (containing mercury) to our company in the Netherlands," Arthur Shore, public relations director for CPC Europe, formerly Corn Products Corp., said.

A Dutch firm, Trouw and Co., has said it supplied the poisoned milk powder using an ingredient supplied by CPC-UK, the British branch of CPC, through CPC SAS van Gent in the Netherlands.

Specialty Product

A statement issued by Mr. Shore said that, instead of an ingredient meant to be added to animal feed, "a specialty product, formulated with a mercury-based compound, phenyl-mercuric acetate, and used as a preservative against fungus," was sent.

A spokesman for Trouw said the poisoned ingredient arrived in the containers usually used for the feed ingredient. Trouw mixes the ingredient—50 tons of it—into "several thousand tons" of feed and shipped it to markets in the Netherlands, Italy and France. At the same time, Mr. Shore said, "smaller and more diluted" amounts were sent out by CPC itself to markets in Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The mistake was detected after calves became ill after drinking the milk. Government ministries moved in and the Dutch Agriculture Ministry analyzed the milk powder.

Dutch health authorities informed governments where the powder had been exported. Some of the feed was caught before sale.

Mr. Shore said CPC's insurance underwriters were trying to determine liability in the case. All feed shipped by CPC to Sweden and Denmark has been recovered and quarantined, Mr. Shore said. But some shipped to Belgian markets has not yet been found, he said.

The Dutch Agriculture Ministry said the mercury level in the powder is below the level allowed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization but warned that mercury can accumulate in meat. A ministry spokesman said, however, that "a dangerous meal will ever reach the public at home or abroad."

Bayer reports



Claudia, 9 years old, must be able to enjoy clean water in the future.

Progress in Facts and Figures

Progress to Bayer means both solution of today's tasks and preparation for tomorrow's challenges. We fight disease in all parts of the world, help to increase agricultural production and to protect harvests. Our chemical products further new concepts in automotive design and architecture.

Paints and fibers embellish our homes. All these activities are our contribution to progress, not at the expense of man's environment. During the past ten years we spent DM 1.2 billion on

operating costs and we invested DM 600 million in the conservation of the environment. For research and development our Company allocated DM 2.8 billion during the same period. These investments are for the benefit of today and for the future of all our children.

Claudia, nine years old, from Cologne, Germany must be able to enjoy the pleasures of clean water in her future. Obviously, we cannot restore a completely unspoiled nature to her, but we can and are actively contri-

buting to make her tomorrow a cleaner and healthier one.

Major tasks change from generation to generation, and today we must also solve the problems inherited from the hectic industrial development of the past. This is the prime objective of Bayer's 143,400 staff members active in five continents. Only a structurally sound company can hope to surmount the demands of today's industrialized society. Our earnings ensure a progressive development and this helps to secure the jobs of our employees.

1973 in Brief

● Total investment in the fields of "Bayer World" amounted to DM 1.2 billion (e.g. for increased productive capacity, a more extensive product range and a strengthening of our world-wide competitive edge).

● Funds for research and development were increased by 11% over the previous year. "Bayer World" accounted for DM 606 million and Bayer AG for DM 413 million. Products resulting from Bayer's research during the past years contributed greatly to the Company's overall success.

● Profit after tax increased by 20% reaching DM 399 million for Bayer AG. "Bayer World" achieved a 20% improvement for a total of DM 565 million.

● A total of DM 196 million were transferred to the reserves, of these DM 93 million were allocated by Bayer AG. These reserves help to reinforce the Company's future.

● The Annual General Meeting, held on July 3, 1974 voted a dividend of DM 6.00 per share (par value DM 50.00) for 1973. With this decision the dividend again reached the level of 1971.

Raw material and energy supply problems create new challenges. Our Company's corporate strength enables us to face future developments with confidence. Already, our performance during the first few months of 1974 has justified our positive assessment.

Financial Statements of Bayer AG and Consolidated Financial Statements of "Bayer World" (extracts expressed in DM million)

Balance Sheets as at 31st. December 1973					
Assets	Bayer AG	Bayer World	Liabilities	Bayer AG	Bayer World
Tangible fixed assets	3,131	6,711	Capital stock	1,910	1,910
Investments in affiliated companies	2,056	769	Reserves, special items having partly the character of reserves	2,260	2,353
Other financial assets	135	265	Profits received from consolidated companies, earned prior to 1973	—	66
Inventories	1,083	3,228	Minority interest	—	884
Receivables for goods sold and services rendered	1,249	2,530	Provisions for pensions	679	867
Other items	262	386	Other provisions	254	647
Liquid assets	717	1,297	Convertible debentures	591	887
Balance of consolidation	—	324	Other long-term liabilities	1,329	3,525
			Other liabilities	1,294	4,100
			Balance-sheet profit	306	265
	8,623	15,510		8,623	15,510

Profit and Loss Accounts for 1973

	Bayer AG	Bayer World
Sales	7,793	14,663
Materials and other expenses not shown separately	4,194	7,896
	3,599	6,767
Income from affiliated companies and other earnings	379	355
	3,978	7,122
Personnel costs, including pensions	2,149	4,102
Depreciation	769	1,168
Interest expenses	187	544
Taxes on income and property	474	742
	399	566
Year's net earnings	93	93
Allocations to reserves	—	103
Bayer AG	—	105
Consolidated companies	—	—
Minority interest in profit	—	—
Balance-sheet profit	306	265

For more detailed information about Bayer, please write to: Bayer AG, PR-Department, D-5080 Leverkusen—or contact any Bayer company.

Bayer
Aktiengesellschaft
Leverkusen
Germany

Cass Elliott, Singer, Dies At 33 in U.K.

LONDON, July 29 (UPI)—"Mama" Cass Elliott, 33, the rotund pop singer formerly with "The Mamas and the Papas" group, died tonight, apparently by choking on a ham sandwich, a doctor said.

"I think the post mortem tomorrow will probably show that he died as a result of choking on a sandwich while lying in bed," Dr. Anthony Greenburg said at news conference.

But he added that she "was a very big lady" and a heart attack was possible.

Miss Elliott was 5 feet 5 inches tall and weighed 235 pounds.

The body of Miss Elliott was recovered by her English secretary, Dot MacLeod, 23, who went to the singer's Mayfair apartment when she did not answer a telephone call.

Miss Elliott was in bed. Her version set was on. A bottle of wine and a ham sandwich were on a bedside table.

She had been appearing at the London Palladium and was due to start a tour of Britain.

"Monday, Monday"

"Mama" Cass was the most unusual member of "The Mamas and the Papas," which soared to fame with the hits "Monday, Monday" and "California Dreamin'." The other members were Michelle Gulliam, John Phillips and Denny Doherty.

When the singing group broke up in 1968, Miss Elliott launched a career as a solo singer, appearing first at Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas at a reported salary of 5,000 a week. She became a million figure on television variety shows and specials, singing modern blues melodies and sometimes joking about her bulk. She once remarked about her weight: "I didn't develop a sense of humor as a defense for being heavy. I've always had a weight problem. I simply learned that's the way I am and so I live with it."

Nepal Says Raids On Tibet Aided By Big Powers

KATAMANDU, Nepal, July 29 (AP)—Bahadur Shrestha, the Nepalese interior minister, charged today that "some powerful countries" have assisted Tibetan refugees mount raids on their Chinese-occupied homeland from Nepal.

"We don't want to single them out on the basis of available proof," Mr. Shrestha said. He also said the refugees, called Khampas, fall into two categories: Those who came straight from Tibet after the 1959 flight to India of the Dalai Lama, their religious and national leader, and those who came later by way of south India "equipped with arms and a communications system."

The Nepalese government has given the Tibetans until Wednesday to surrender their arms and register with authorities. So far 4,000 have done so, but many arms remain hidden, Mr. Shrestha said.

Nepal has cracked down on the refugees because of fears the raid may upset China and because it says the guerrillas were disrupting life in border-area Nepalese villages.

38 Filipinos Arrested

MANILA, July 29 (AP)—Intelligence agents have arrested 38 local Communist party officials on charges of trying to overthrow the government, the Philippine News Agency reported.



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Woman Satchmo Left Behind

By Leonard Feather

NICE—What was long known unofficially to everyone is now a State Department-authenticated fact: Lucille Armstrong is a messenger of goodwill, even as her Satchmo was himself.

She is spending the rest of July and half of August on a State Department-sponsored tour. Following a week as guest of honor at the Nice Jazz Festival, she has set off for Bucharest, Prague, Budapest and Warsaw.

"I'm even busier now than I was when Louis was alive," she says. "This tour is unusual, because the State Department told me I could go wherever in the world I wanted, and without any specific duties or assignments. As soon as it's known that I'm coming to some city, all kinds of things just seem to start happening."

"I chose these Eastern European countries because the interest in Louis is particularly strong there and I still receive a tremendous amount of mail."

That Mrs. Satch is much more

than a professional widow became immediately evident on the New York-Nice plane, when she passed down the aisle offering cheerful conversation and champagne to the musicians. An attractive, chubby, articulate woman, she has a natural capacity for making friends.

Why, as the very wealthy widow of Louis Armstrong, has she not taken the easy way out into retirement?

"I could never sit back and do nothing," she says. "People ask me whether I'm not fed up with being involved in the world of jazz after almost 30 years with Louis listening to it every night. They don't realize that I was a jazz nut before I met him. In fact, I was a Louis Armstrong fan, never dreaming that I would meet and eventually marry him. I've always loved music."

In the background During the years when Armstrong was the worker, his wife was a careful observer in the background, perceiving his total impact, the exchange of warmth and love between him and his audiences. (As far back as 1932, 10 years before their marriage and long before there was a Voice of America to foster interest in U.S. cultural affairs, Armstrong was on his first triumphal overseas tour.)

Asked whether she had observed that the antagonism between various jazz factions now seemed to have disappeared, Lucille Armstrong said: "I don't think there were any real antagonisms, at least not on Louis's part. He simply didn't want to change his style. When people thought there was a war between him and the beboppers, Pops and Dizzy Gillespie actually were the closest of friends."

"To me, Louis, with his love of the art and all its masters, was like a Beethoven, a Bach, a Liszt. His theories and methods of interpretation are going to be taught more and more in schools as part of music appreciation classes. After all, where would anyone be in jazz but for Pops's influence? Everyone began playing a Louis type of thing before they got into their own bag."

Lucille
Armstrong,
now on tour
of Eastern
Europe
for the
U.S. State
Department.

That this sense of Armstrong's place in history is felt worldwide can be deduced from the requests for information, autographs and memorabilia that are a part of her every day. "If I gave in to the public completely, I'd be stripped of every memento he ever had. So I mainly keep out his pictures, and of course it's costing a fortune as the small rates keep on rising. But it's a small price to pay and I do it gladly."

Armstrong kept a very orderly collection of the testimonials, keys to cities, plaques from maga-

zines and gold "Baky" statuettes from the years when Esquire ran its annual polls. Of particular value is the collection of tapes on which he worked during his last years at the Long Island home where his widow still lives.

"I've got about 5,000 tapes of Louis—many of them with his own comments as well as the music. He made a special point of reminding me that one day these would be particularly valuable, that I should always hold on to them and never let them out of my sight."

Los Angeles Times.

THE ART MARKET: Proof That Quality Doesn't Always Sell

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (H.T.)—Almost every day brings new evidence that the art market may have reached a turning point. Prices are leveling off in categories that were skyrocketing during the past five years. Most significant, humbling prices now affect works of art of a very high order, shattering the cherished conviction of many professionals that "quality always sells."

That was spectacularly proved last week when three splendid clocks by Thomas Tompion, possibly Britain's most admired 18th-century clockmaker, were laid on the block at Sotheby's. All failed to sell.

The first of these, a small veneered ebony quarter-repeating bracket clock (35.5 centimeters high), was bought in at \$14,000. Yet on March 18 a "very similar clock," as Sotheby's catalogue took

care to emphasize, "the work . . . throughout of the same fine quality and the engraving from the same hand" had made \$36,000. It carried the signature "Graham London" and was numbered 272, while the clock bought in on Monday was No. 270 of Thomas Tompion's workshop.

Soon after came "A fine and early veneered Dutch striking clock" (32 centimeters high), again signed by Tompion. This clock had sold at Sotheby's on Oct. 15, 1973, for \$23,500. On Monday it was bought in at \$16,000.

In case anyone was comforting himself with the thought that an object auctioned at short intervals never sells well, the next lot was there to snatch away his illusions. This clock, the property of Prudence Craig, was new on the market. Nevertheless the "fine and rare veneered ebony quarter-repeating bracket clock" (36 centimeters high) failed to sell. It was bought in at \$12,000.

Phillip's Sale

At Phillip's, also last week, an entirely different category, Victorian painting, which underwent the most spectacular boom of all in the past five years, fared pretty badly too. There were, among others, two oil paintings by David Roberts. While a view of a street in Verona brought \$5,800, a view of Venice had to be bought in at \$4,400. In both cases expectations were considerably higher.

A landscape by Frederick William Watts was another failure, going back to its owner at \$2,300. All told, however, the sale was satisfactory thanks to the much cheaper works, well below the \$2,000 mark. This is, in my view, highly revealing. The \$2,000-and-over Victorian picture is bought not for pleasure but investment, or to be accurate, speculation. Speculators are stepping out of the market, leaving the floor to the other people—those who have always been buying art and take a cooler view.

Another auction of 19th-century silver clarified things further. Anthony Phillips, Christie's 29-year-old expert on Victorian silver, claims it was a success. He points out that the overall figure of sold items, "just over \$61,000," is the highest ever. But that of course means nothing. It is simply due to the large number of lots, 198, many of which included several objects.

The few pieces that sold well were within the \$1,000 limit. For instance, a William IV circular bowl by D.C. Rait (27.5 centimeters in diameter and weighing 62 ounces) fetched \$1,000. It had a rich decoration of applied tiles, shellwork and roses on a matted ground, incorporating cartouches, one of which had a presentation inscription dated 1835. It was bought under a pseudonym for the Italian market, which has absorbed a great many pieces of Victorian silver in recent years.

An Inkstand

Pieces with a special interest in the \$200-500 bracket also sold well. A typical case was a large Victorian inkstand, the raised sides and back pierced with scrolling foliage. In the center, two silver-mounted glass pots were engraved with a coat-of-arms and presentation inscription to "Hallam, Lord Tennyson, KCMG, Governor of South Australia from the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York," dated 1901. The 51-ounce piece carrying the 1899 hallmark of Elkington and Co. was knocked down at \$360, slightly over the estimate, because it will eventually go to the Australian market. But seconds before a very fine circular silver by Paul Shorr, weighing 85 ounces and dated 1877, sold for exactly the same price to London dealer J.

MUSIC IN TRIESTE An Austrian Legacy: Operettas

By William Weaver

TRIESTE (H.T.)—In Trieste you are constantly reminded that this border town was under Austrian domination until the end of World War I.

The Austrians left some welcome traditions behind, and one of these is surely reflected in the local love of music. Trieste has a handsome opera house, the Teatro Verdi, with an unusually long and varied season. In the summer, when the Verdi is closed, its orchestra and chorus move to the air-conditioned, spacious Politeama Rossetti, where the Verdi's management and the city's tourist board present a festival of operetta. Again, the popularity of operetta in Trieste is probably the only city in Italy where the works of Lehar and Kalman, Strauss and Stolz are given annually, and given well.

Italian Work

The festival also includes Italian operettas, such as Giuseppe Pietri's "La Donna Perduta," which opened last Friday. First performed in 1923, this operetta has had an uneven history. After a triumphant success, it was made into a film, but then the puritan morality of Fascist days caused it to be virtually banned. Now that the story is immortal, Doretta, the naive heroine, wants to become a "lost woman," because she thinks this means living well and having fun. Though she

goes to Rome and actually becomes a singer, she retains her innocence and her naïveté, and also gets her strayed fiancé back again in the end.

The Revival

Pietri's music is sweet and professional, if not often memorable. Trieste has given it, however, a memorable revival. Daniela Meneghini Massuccato (who this year sang Susanna in Mozart's "Figaro" at La Scala) is a wistful willy Doretta, with tenor Ugo Benelli—another familiar artist from the opera house—as her feckless but penitent young man. The young comic actor Sandro Massimini as Calisto, a tutor who becomes a variety artist, really carries—or steals—the show. His simple-minded, yet inventive clowning is in perfect keeping with the designers' careful reconstruction of a past era. Sebastiano Soldati designed the countless colorful costumes, and Pasquale Grassi was responsible for the many sets (his blue drawing room for a *grande cocotte* is a masterpiece). Gino Landi created the choreography and staged the work with irresistible brio. Francesco Maria Martini conducted the opera house orchestra, which played at its vigorous best.

Also in the current Politeama repertory is Benatzky's classic "White Horse Inn." Again Massuccato turns in a fine comic performance, matched by another experienced Italian comedian, Elio Pandolfi. Later in the summer a revival of Kalman's "Countess Maritza" will complete this well-managed, thoroughly delightful festival.

Sculptural group of Balfour and Bothwell, illustrating Scott tale, was sold at Christie's for \$3,600—to the same firm of dealers that made the work in 1831.



lection of British silver in the world, does not have such an early example.

Even more telling, however, was the low price of a major sculptural group in the sale, a fighting scene dated 1831. "It staggers me," said Shirley Bury, "because it is incredibly early for a free standing sculptural group with no functional purpose. I regarded statutory silver as a Victorian phenomenon not a Regency phenomenon." The group (weighing 350 ounces) carries the signature of Robert Garrard.

It illustrates, according to the inscription on the base, a "Combat Between Balfour of Burley and Sergeant Bothwell, vide Tales of My Landlord—Old Mortality, Vol. 2, P. 130"—a reference to Walter Scott's novel published in 1816.

The earliest group known previously was made in the 1840s—also by Garrard. The price of \$3,600 was paid by Garrard, the silver dealers who are still in business 130 years or so later. It is about 40 per cent of what one might have expected in October last year.

There is widespread concern among dealers because the pattern of lowering prices may be observed in every auction house and in every category of the art market from the old well-established values to the recently promoted ones. So far I regard this as a healthy phenomenon. The prices are simply reverting to the level of, say, 1968-1970. I believe they will go down much further in some categories, particularly where businessmen and financiers who invested in art decide to sell their goods to get needed cash. This is already beginning to happen.

Around the London Galleries

A Tribute to Ben Nicholson, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London, SW3, to Aug. 10.

Ben Nicholson, "the man who has redrawn the map of English painting," as John Russell has rightly remarked, was 80 in April. As a birthday tribute, his friend Andras Kalman has mounted a beautiful retrospective of two dozen works, mostly oils, ranging from a famous unorthodox still life of "Flowers" of 1928 to the wonderfully evocative abstract "Lago Maggiore" of 1968.

Patricia McAllister, Alvin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton Street, London, W1, to Aug. 16.

Under the title "Perennial as the Grass," the sculptor presents a new series of bronze chiefly concerned with the female face and form. An especially interesting new series is that in which a girl with a hand mirror is represented not as a double but as a triple image.

Colin Thoms, Drian Galleries, 5/7 Rochester Place, London, W2, to Aug. 18.

In semi-abstract terms, and using a large range of subdued and misty colors, Colin Thoms, who is past president of the Society of Scottish Artists, brings forth a number of whistlerian ideas in this, his first London one-man show.

Prints, Drawings and Sculpture, Swiss Cottage Library, Swiss Cottage, London, NW3.

A group of young local artists show an anthology of their recent work in the main course of the Swiss Cottage Library. They include the text and collage illustrations to Alan Watt's "Taboo Against Knowing Who You Are" by John Phillips; geometrical etchings and aqua-

tints by Philippa Gray; decorated mirrors by Kumar Varma; grainy woodcuts by Nelly Pryor and Ian Mortimer; and elegant drawings—some by Paul Gilbey, impressionist by Scott Lidgett, classical by Carolyn Harrison.

Gonaches, Watercolours, Drawings Marjorie Farr Gallery, 32 Kings Road, Chelsea, London, SW3, to Aug. 31.

Ten British and two French artists are represented in this major show. The school of Paris is highlighted by two still lifes by Hayden and a pen-drawn landscape by Léger; Elisabeth Frink with sculpture as well as lithographs and drawings; Ivon Hitchens by line drawings; and Moore, Sutherland, William Roberts, Ben Nicholson, Nolan, Anne Redpath, Piper and Pasmore, all by typical drawings and graphics.

14 R.A.s, Southwell Brown Gallery, 4 Priests Stile Road, Richmond, to Aug. 31.

Perched on Richmond Hill, with one of the best prospects in the London area, Southwell Brown Gallery is showing a selection of work, chiefly landscapes, but with a few portraits and some figurative sculpture, by 14 living members of the Royal Academy of Arts. Specially notable are Edward Wolfe's "Portrait of Madame Haldane," Willis Soukup's large carved wood "Torso," Bernard Dunstan's "Hotel Room: Siena," and "Village in Provence" by Christopher Sanders.

Johnny Dewe-Mathews, National Portrait Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London, WC2, to Sept. 1.

Dewe-Mathews, who previously worked as an architect in New York and a painter in Mexico,

was recently given an Arts Council photography award to enable him to continue in his more recent matter of portrait photography, of which this is his first one-man show. Most of the stories, which are numerous, are models, movie actors, dancers—it is evident that his theories of the importance of rapport between artist and model pays off, in the clarity and stark honesty of his work.

Old Masters, Helikon, 45 Conduit St., London, to mid-September.

It is rarely that a commercial gallery opens with paintings of such uniformly high quality as these, where a vast Titianote is unable completely to overbear a pair of Caravaggesque still lifes of great beauty; where two portraits, "Head of an Old Man" and "Head of a Young Man" by Giovanni Domenico Tiepolo, are balanced by two super religious works by Ribera—a "Suffering Christ" and a "St. James the Great"; and where a small gallery has been able to side-sally to accommodate the Italian primitive works—a small altarpiece by Antoniazio Romano; crucifixions by the 14th-century Sienese Tegallacci and Pietro Lorenzetti; two scenes from the life of St. Benedict by Barlotto; and a panel of the seven virtues by the Florentine Giovanni del Ponte.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Pakistan Sets Up National Board To Control Films

KARACHI, July 29 (AP)—The government of Pakistan yesterday announced plans to control the country's film industry through a state film authority.

Federal Education Minister Abdul Hafiz Pirzada told a news conference here that the National Film Development Corporation would control the import and export of films.

The minister said that the corporation would also produce its own films and control the private film industry by requiring producers to submit scripts to the government before production.

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مكتبة الأصيل

Output Drops 5% in June, Japanese Say

Factories Mount Distress Levels

SEOUL, July 29 (AP)—Japan's industrial production edged down 5% in June, indicating that the country's economy continued its downward course last month, official figures released last week by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) put Japan's manufacturing production for June at 124.4 billion yen, down 5% from May and down 10% from a year earlier, a decline from the preceding month was the third steepest in 1974.

The industrial shipments index rose 125.9 for June, down 1% from May and down 1% from a year earlier. The inventory index for June 1974, up 3.9 per cent from May and up 29.9 per cent from a year earlier.

The inventory-to-sales ratio for June 1974, up 7.1 per cent from May and up 1.1 per cent from a year earlier, since the "dollar shock" of 1971 when the U.S. government severed the dollar's link with gold.

Some countries, rising inventories are considered a positive economic indicator. In Japan, however, where the so-called life employment system makes it difficult for companies to dismiss workers, even when demand weakens, rising inventories are almost always characterized by large inventory accumulations.

Vehicle Exports Rise
A related economic note, a report grouped today that Japan's motor vehicle exports led 1.36 million units in the first six months of this year, up 15.8 per cent from the same period last year and up 25.2 per cent from a year earlier.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said that exports in the first half of 1974 were valued at \$2.95 billion, including \$202.03 million, up 31.3 per cent from the preceding half-year and up 10.1 per cent from a year earlier.

Exports to Southeast Asia totaled 147,976 units in the first half of 1974, up 46.7 per cent from a year earlier. Exports to Europe, at 156,442 units, were up 27.2 per cent from a year earlier. Exports to Africa gained 33.9 per cent from a year earlier.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW in Talks With Iran

Volkswagenwerk says it is in the early stages of discussions with Iran over "common interests in the automobile construction sector." A VW spokesman says talks have been going on for about two months with the "responsible parties" in Iran. But it was not specified if they were commercial or state bodies. He declined to say whether the talks involved the production or assembly of cars or of engines in Iran. Any proposed project is not seen as a substitute for a plant in the United States, over which a decision is expected in the autumn. Nor is VW's recent offer of plans to build a car assembly plant in Romania linked with the Iran talks, he adds.

In related news, the company reports that its stocks of cars in the United States, which account for 30 per cent of VW sales, are 25 to 30 per cent higher than in the same time of last year. The figure corresponds to the 26 per cent decline in VW's U.S. sales in the first six months of 1974.

Japanese Plan Irish Textile Firms

Three Japanese firms and a Hong Kong company have agreed to invest jointly with the government of Ireland about 16.7 billion yen (about \$654 million) in two textile ventures in Ireland. Asahi Chemical and Toray Industries, both of Japan, and Textile Alliance Ltd. of Hong Kong have agreed with the Irish authorities to build a 50-ton-per-day acrylic fiber manufacturing plant at a cost of about 16.4 billion yen. In addition, Asahi, Textile Alliance and C. Itoh of Japan have agreed with the Irish government to establish an acrylic fiber spinning plant at a cost of about 3.3 billion yen. Both plants will be constructed at Ballina, County Mayo, with completion scheduled for 1976. The output of the fiber plant will be supplied to the spinning facility and the output of that plant will be marketed mainly in Europe. Asahi, which will be the majority shareholder in both operations, says the companies decided to invest in Ireland

because of its proximity and duty-free access to other EEC countries, because of Irish government incentives and assistance in plant location and because of the availability of skilled manpower and government-sponsored personnel training.

Nation Life Insurance in Liquidation

A British court has granted the petition of Nation Life Insurance Co. that it be put into voluntary liquidation. Nation Life is part of the William Stern property and financial group that has been hit by liquidity problems. Nation Life on June 30 declared a six-month moratorium on property bond payments, following the withdrawal of Alexander Howden Group Ltd.'s offer to buy Nation Life. The government has supported plans to put Nation Life into liquidation. Trade Secretary Peter Shore has said that some liquidators of U.K. insurance companies had given assurances they would help a liquidator carry on the long-term business of Nation Life "with a view to its being transferred as a going concern to another new or existing company."

IBM, Ampex Settle Dispute

Heading off one of its many potential antitrust suits, International Business Machines has ended a dispute with Ampex Corp. over allegations of patent infringement and anti-trust violations. IBM has agreed to pay \$13 million and Ampex has agreed to discontinue its allegations. The California-based producer of peripheral and memory products had alleged that IBM infringed tape and disk patents and violated anti-trust laws in the marketing of peripheral equipment and memory products. The two companies have also agreed to an exchange of patent licenses covering their respective business interests in the data-processing field. Existing patents and future inventions are also included. Since IBM lost a \$258.5 million antitrust suit last year to Telex Corp. about a dozen suits against IBM have been filed. Appeals are still pending in the Telex case.

In World Bank Report

Saudis, Kuwaitis Urged to Give More Aid

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—A strong case that oil-exporting countries—namely Saudi Arabia and Kuwait—should contribute more generously to the needs of the developing countries, has been made by a confidential World Bank staff paper.

An official and still unpublished report to the board of governors of the bank, based on the staff paper, is more diplomatic in seeking expanded help from the rich countries as well as the oil cartel.

But the official report, dated July 8, itself points out that the accumulated reserves of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will rise from \$26 billion in 1973 to \$83.3 billion in 1980, and \$120.6 billion in 1985 as a consequence of the 40 per cent increase in oil prices last year.

Income Estimated
Of the latter total, five countries with only limited ability to absorb the influx of funds will hold \$996 billion, bank data shows. They are Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Four, with a better absorptive capacity and a higher income, will hold \$197 billion. They are Algeria, Iran, Iraq, and Venezuela. And two countries, with a greater ability to use funds because of higher populations, but with a lower average income level, will hold \$107 billion. They are Indonesia and Nigeria.

The report suggests that despite "some hesitancy" on the part of OPEC countries to invest abroad, the extent of the accumulated reserves means that "massive outflows of funds in some form will therefore be unavoidable."

As reported last week, World Bank president Robert McNamara has directed to bank officials proposals for a drastic shift in the bank's lending and borrowing programs for the next four years to cope with new economic problems.

Bank studies show that present plans of all official lending agencies fall far short of meeting the immediate need of an estimated \$4 billion in 1974 and again in 1975 for the poorest of the poor nations. By 1980, the overall aid program will annually require an additional \$12 billion to \$13 billion, according to bank sources.

U.S. Tool Orders Advance; Leading Indicators Decline

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The machine tool industry, considered an important leading indicator of economic conditions, is continuing its steady advance in shipments and new orders.

New orders last month rose for the 33rd consecutive time over year-earlier figures. Shipments also gained, for the 21st straight month, according to statistics issued over the weekend by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, an industry trade group.

"Since it takes 18 months to two years to get delivery on a machine tool from the time you place an order, these figures mean that shipments are going to be good for a long time," said one knowledgeable machine tool man.

New orders in June, on a preliminary basis, rose 15 per cent above the corresponding month of 1973 to \$242.7 million. Domestic orders dropped slightly from the preceding months, but orders from foreign customers maintained their strength. For the first half of 1974, total orders increased 20 per cent over those placed in the corresponding months of 1973 to \$1.6 billion.

Orders for metal-cutting tools, the biggest portion of the market, jumped 40 per cent last month over the year-ago period to \$196.4 million. During the first six months of 1974, the gain was 46 per cent to \$1.3 billion.

In contrast, metal-forming tool orders fell on both a monthly and half-yearly basis. The decline was 43 per cent to \$44.3 million in June and 32 per cent to \$255.7 million in the January-June period.

Leading Indicators Fall
WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The government's index of "leading" economic indicators slipped 0.4 per cent in June, the Commerce Department reported today.

The index, which combines various statistics that often forecast economic trends, fell last month to 175.4 per cent of the 1967 average from an upward revised 176.1 per cent in May, when the index rose 1.4 per cent.

In the second quarter, the index rose 2.6 per cent, compared with the first quarter's increase of 2.3 per cent.

Company Reports

Aetna Life & Casualty			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,300.0	1,103.0	
Profits (millions)	50.6	47.1	
Per Share	0.95	0.88	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	2,500.0	2,400.0	
Profits (millions)	89.8	84.06	
Per Share	1.69	1.58	
Aetna Life & Casualty			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	961.7	833.7	
Profits (millions)	45.9	34.32	
Per Share	1.22	0.98	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,944.9	1,708.9	
Profits (millions)	95.6	70.03	
Per Share	2.53	1.55	
Combustion Engineering			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	342.77	302.66	
Profits (millions)	11.30	9.87	
Per Share	1.06	0.97	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	614.01	541.2	
Profits (millions)	21.27	19.24	
Per Share	1.99	1.82	
Getty Oil			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	675.2	406.9	
Profits (millions)	62.3	23.27	
Per Share	3.22	1.25	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,330.5	806.7	
Profits (millions)	135.83	50.6	
Per Share	7.25	2.67	
Chrysler			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	3,000.0	3,276.0	
Profits (millions)	27.8	107.6	
Per Share	0.50	2.05	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	5,700.0	6,164.6	
Profits (millions)	29.4	188.4	
Per Share	0.53	2.76	
McDonnell Douglas			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	947.7	914.9	
Profits (millions)	37.0	40.6	
Per Share (diluted)	0.85	1.01	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,785.0	1,731.0	
Profits (millions)	66.5	74.9	
Per Share (diluted)	1.71	1.87	
Ogden			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	486.37	630.2	
Profits (millions)	22.60	11.92	
Per Share	2.19	1.07	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	862.98	809.9	
Profits (millions)	22.69	11.92	
Per Share	2.19	1.07	

U.S. Drought Hits Corn Belt; Prices Climb

Soybean Prices Double Over Last Month

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Severe drought has damaged large parts of the U.S. corn belt, compounding the harm from spring floods and diminishing the prospect of a bumper crop.

"Feed crops are burned up," laments a feed-grain handler in Texas. "Farmers will be lucky to get 25 per cent of last year's grain sorghum crop. This is the driest spell we've had in 30 years."

But the rains came. The Agriculture Department spots optimistically of a record 6.7 billion-bushel corn crop. Thursday, the department said now it expects 5.85 billion to 6.22 billion bushels. But interviews with farm managers, agronomists, users and crop observers indicated that situation has deteriorated so much in the past two weeks that output may fall below last year's 5.6 billion bushels. At best, they said, the crop will come in at just under six billion bushels.

That spells trouble because corn is the most important feed ingredient in producing beef, pork, poultry, eggs and milk. Government economists were counting on a bumper crop this year to end sharply rising food costs.

But now retail food prices may approach the record levels of last summer, economists said.

Corn prices in Chicago are already at record levels and traders and corn users believe that \$4-a-bushel corn is likely before long and \$4.5-a-bushel corn is not out of the question. Corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade have been moving up the daily 10-cent-a-bushel limit because of deteriorating crop conditions.

As corn prices have climbed, so have prices of other feeds. Soybean meal, for instance, which was selling in Illinois for about \$83 a ton as recently as a month ago, has more than doubled.

Livestock producers normally could have counted on large supplies of corn left over from earlier crops to help ease their plight. But because of heavy export demand and large numbers of livestock on feed, the Agriculture Department predicts a carry-over of only about 425 million bushels at Sept. 30, when the new crop officially comes in; that would be the smallest carry-over in 26 years.

Prices on Big Board Fall Sharply

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Stock prices fell sharply and broadly on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 13.68 to 770.89. Volume totaled 11.56 million shares compared with 10.42 million on Friday.

Brokers said many investors were disappointed that the market last Friday failed to respond to news of a let-up in business bank loan demand at major New York banks after six straight weeks of gains. They also noted some negative emotional reaction to weekend House Judiciary Committee approval of an article of impeachment against President Nixon. However, some analysts said impeachment action might be viewed positively over the long run as a clarification of the situation in Washington.

Brokers also reported a recurring but unsubstantiated rumor that the Federal Reserve would raise its discount rate in its fight against inflation.

ESB climbed 5 1/4 to 41 1/4 after a leap of 16 1/2 points last

Bank Rate Rise By Fed Rumored

week. International Nickel today amended its latest tender offer for ESB shares at \$41 each to provide that tenderers may elect to receive immediate payment.

United Aircraft, which wrapped competing tender offers with Inco, said it would not increase its latest offer of \$38 a share for ESB stock. ESB late today withdrew its support for the United Aircraft offer in favor of Inco's.

United Aircraft fell 1 3/4 to 24 1/4 and Inco was down 3/4 to 28 1/4.

Missouri Portland Cement gained 1 3/4 to 23 1/2. Last week a federal district court said Carpill Inc. could resume its acquisition of Missouri Portland but said Carpill must hold Missouri Portland shares separately until antitrust questions are fully resolved.

General Motors fell 1 1/4 to 43 1/4. After the market closed Friday, the company reported that second-quarter net fell to

\$1.05 a share from \$2.78 a year earlier.

Stearns Roebuck fell 2 3/8 to 71 5/8. Barron's magazine reported some negative aspects concerning the company's business outlook.

The American Stock Exchange index slipped 0.97 to 79.13.

Giant Yellowknife Mines was most active, rising up 1 3/4 to 71 1/2.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell by 1.19 to 71.5.

Bond prices closed sharply lower—extending Friday's rapid decline—although prices recovered slightly in late trading.

Dealers said fairly heavy liquidation was prompted by continued speculation over a possible increase in the discount rate and general uncertainty over the state of the economy.

A mild upturn took prices off the bottom late in the session following the release of the June leading indicators, which sparked some short-covering, although the movement did little to ease the earlier substantial losses.

Economists Upset by U.S. Data Revisions

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Economists in and out of the government are expressing concern, even dismay, at the huge size of the revisions in the nation's basic accounts published by the Commerce Department earlier this month.

"It makes you feel like a fool," said one high-level government economist the other day. "Our analyses and forecasts were based on numbers that were badly wrong."

George Jaszi, the widely respected long-time head of the Commerce Department's bureau of economic analysis, which compiles the figures, is as unhappy as anyone with the magnitude of the revisions. But he said in a recent interview that only one of the revisions—that for inventories—had any great significance for government policy or economic forecasting.

He called the inventory revisions—a huge increase over the earlier figures—"embarrassing." He said it "underscores that the economy is substantially weaker than we had thought before."

The increase in total business inventories in the fourth quarter of last year is now shown to have

been at an annual rate of \$28.9 billion instead of the previously reported \$18 billion. For the third quarter, the upward change was from \$4.7 billion to \$11.8 billion.

This means that the nation entered 1974 with a far higher level of inventories than had been thought. An "overhang" of inventories and subsequent liquidation of some of them, is traditionally a key element in business downturns.

Both the preliminary and revised figures show a sharp drop in inventory accumulation in the first quarter of this year from the last quarter of 1973—a drop that helped produce the decline in the gross national product last winter.

But the revised figures show that inventory building in the first quarter was still large by normal standards—\$16.9 billion instead of the previously reported \$5.5 billion.

The 1974 second quarter figure was also high at \$15.1 billion.

On the income side of the accounts, the biggest revision in percentage terms was that for farms, which is compiled by the Agriculture Department and forwarded to Mr. Jaszi's statistics.

Farm income in 1973 now turns out to have been \$36.5 billion

instead of the previously reported \$36.8 billion.

Referring to the Agriculture Department, Mr. Jaszi says simply, "they goofed."

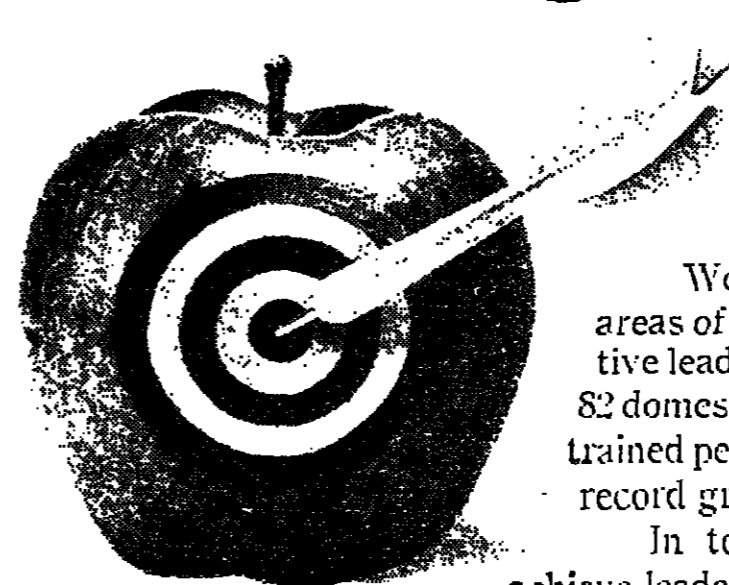
The consequence of this revision and several others, such as an increase in the figure for dividends income, was to shift total personal income in 1973 upward by almost \$20 billion.

That in turn raised the figure for disposable, or after-tax income. Because there was little change in the figure for personal consumption expenditures, the net result was a huge increase in the nation's savings rate, which is derived by subtracting consumer spending from disposable income.

The savings rate in 1973 was originally thought to have been rather normal, even low, figure of 6.2 per cent of disposable income. Now it is shown to have been 8.2 per cent, meaning that consumers were far more cautious in their spending than had previously been supposed.

In the case of corporate profits, the revisions cut pre-tax profits by nearly \$4 billion but increased after-tax profits by \$2.5 billion, a reflection of a puzzling but major decline in corporate tax payments.

Before we could call ourselves international investment strategists, we had to have the strategies to back it up.



At Daiwa Securities, we call ourselves "international investment strategists." And that's not just another empty advertising slogan.

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1974	Stocks and	Sis.			
High. Low.	Div In \$	P/E	100%.	High	Low Last. C

44

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Oil Crudes have already contributed this year in foreign governments, including England, France, Portugal, Brazil, Germany, Canada, to name a few. This times inflation trend is spreading. Because of the oil shortages in Poland, Combustion Engineering, Con Ed, Research Corp.

INFLATION

is to be accelerating towards its final phase, and all inflations have a final inflation. Prices are rising so rapidly, far beyond to what LITTON does not see here those on reality lived incomes can't keep up. "Everywhere" is going to cut back production and lowering to reduced demand on the rising range of unemployment. This is the times inflation trend is spreading. Because of the oil shortages again, higher gas prices only add fuel to the inflationary fire. Inflation has already been applied based on an interest

seems to remain ruinously high because of the gold crisis. If, indeed, now, dollars will flow overseas seeking higher rates, causing another

MONETARY CRISIS

Many crises in the last decade were warnings, in THE DINES LETTER, that Washington was not coping with the problem. First out why THE DINES LETTER actually began our monetary readership is not fully understood. Was it the warning of the dangers of lower gold prices? Or, perhaps, because it is now finally beginning to get interested in gold. Several years ago, the dramatic crashes, and when their buying arrived, gold would be should respond sharply.

LOW P/E's

Industrials do not impress THE DINES LETTER because, in their judgment will decline more than most next year. Cash Edison and dividend companies were only the beginnings, in DINES' opinion. THE DINES LETTER has been warning of the dangers of low P/E's. Now, they are so poor, despite many bear market rallies. Secured or at last becoming ticking profits on bonds and going back into DINES LETTER ratios at all time

BUY GOLD & SILVERS NOW?

YOU: A special feature on which gold and silver shares THE DINES LETTER has been warning of the dangers of low P/E's and specific advice on AGNICO-EASTLE, AMGOLO, ANGLO AMER

[illegible]

PROVINCE: Prince Edward Island, P.E.I., Deserter, British-Mexican
Bourgeois, Carmichael, Cheesborough-Ponds, Coca-Cola, Corral Foods
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Hahra's, Hewlett Packard, Houston Oil & Mineral, IBM, IU Inc.
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are.

SWITZERLAND?

The chart showing the ratio of gold and silver prices back to the fifteenth
century strongly suggests silver prices are going much higher. Also, a
new gold coin collection in Switzerland, Italy, which
may out of the country.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Union Bancorp/Union Bank report second quarter results.

To Our Shareholders:

Income before securities gains or losses for Union Bancorp, Inc. for the second quarter ended June 30, 1974, totaled \$6,198,000, compared with \$5,192,000 for the same period of 1973.

For the first six months, income before securities gains or losses equaled \$11,412,000, compared with \$10,781,000 for 1973. This year's first-half earnings is a new record-high level for Union Bancorp, Inc. for any comparable period.

On a per share basis, income before securities gains or losses for the second quarter was 53 cents, compared with 44 cents for 1973, an increase of 20 percent. Per share first-half earnings are 97 cents, compared with 91 cents for 1973, up seven percent.

As of June 30, 1974, Union Bank, the principal subsidiary of Union Bancorp, Inc., had total assets of \$4.1 billion, compared with \$3.8 billion for the same date in 1973. Deposits totaled \$3.3 billion, compared with \$2.9 billion a year ago. The Bank's capital accounts increased to \$223 million from \$213 million at June 30, 1973.

The earnings of Union Bancorp improved from the first quarter to the second quarter 1974, from 44 cents to 53 cents, due primarily to improvements in the Bank's interest spread, applied to a loan volume slightly above the first quarter average.

In the second quarter, \$89 million of portfolio securities were sold, at an after-tax loss on securities transactions of seven cents per share. The proceeds resulting from these portfolio sales have reduced our required level of borrowing at today's high rates and have thereby increased our income before securities gains or losses in the second quarter. For the year, these transactions should increase total net income.

The total investment securities portfolio, as of June 30, 1974, has an average weighted maturity of 8.9 years.

Loan losses for the first half of 1974 have been as anticipated in our 1974 profit plan and have been at an average level the Bank has experienced for the past five years.

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 1973, Union Bank initiated a program designed to achieve better balance in its incomes each of interest-sensitive assets and interest-sensitive liabilities in

Sincerely,
George A. Miller *Harry J. Ross*
 July 8, 1974 PRESIDENT CHAIRMAN

Consolidated Foods Corporation
has acquired
Trend Of The Times, Inc.

**We acted as financial advisor to Trend of the Times, Inc.
in connection with this transaction.**

**FIRST
MANHATTAN
CO.**
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.
30 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005

\$3,000,000

Superior Acceptance Corporation Limited
Notes due 1989

**We arranged the direct placement
of these securities.**



Union Bank AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statement of Condition

RESOURCES	At June 30 (000 omitted)		LIABILITIES	At June 30 (000 omitted)	
	1974	1973		1974	1973
Cash and due from banks—demand	\$ 591,881	\$ 314,825	Deposits:		
Due from banks—time	136,877	196,287	Demand	\$1,187,405	\$1,216,456
U.S. Treasury securities	138,181	257,994	Savings	284,955	334,653
Securities of other U.S. Government			Time	1,632,773	1,118,840
agencies and corporations	156,918	109,388	Deposits in foreign office	227,043	260,115
Obligations of states and political			Total deposits	\$3,312,176	\$2,930,064
subdivisions	393,889	361,371	Borrowed funds	323,161	481,972
Other securities	10,352	12,291	Bank's acceptances outstanding	132,284	80,074
Federal funds and other			Other liabilities	73,280	53,427
money market obligations	1,400	16,700	Reserve for loan losses	39,398	26,413
Loans	2,423,533	2,361,955	Capital accounts:		
Customers' acceptance liabilities	132,203	79,668	Capital notes	55,000	55,000
Bank premises and equipment	14,374	16,039	Shareholders' equity:		
Other real estate owned	26,363	3,256	Capital stock	27,923	27,923
Other assets	77,554	64,514	Surplus	87,588	87,468
Total	\$4,103,505	\$3,794,288	Undivided profits	52,695	42,927
			Total shareholders' equity	\$ 188,206	\$ 158,338
			Total capital accounts	\$ 223,206	\$ 218,338
			Total	\$4,103,505	\$3,794,288

CORPORATE OFFICES: 445 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California 90017.
LISTED: New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) Pacific Stock Exchange,
 The Stock Exchange, London.

By Will Weng

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT

PEANUTS
AND THEN I REMEMBER THAT TEST WE HAD IN HISTORY...
IT WAS EASY... I JUST GLANCED AT THE QUESTIONS AND BREEZED RIGHT THROUGH!
THAT MUST HAVE BEEN NICE
IN ALL MY LIFE, I'VE NEVER BREEZED RIGHT THROUGH!

B.C.
YOU MUST BE DAFT, SISTER WHOE GONNA GO 5 BIG-ONES FOR A LOUZY KISS?
KISSES 1 CLAM
KISSES 5 CLAMS
KISSES 1 CLAM
KISSES 5 CLAMS
FREE KISSES PLUS 12 OZ. TUMBLER

BLONDIE
HOLD ON, DAGWOOD-- I HAVE TO STIR MY GRAVY
HERE, DAISY-- YOU TALK TO DADDY FOR A MINUTE
ARF
ARF
I DON'T KNOW HOW TO KEEP UP MY END OF THE CONVERSATION

BEETLE BAILEY
LAST NIGHT IS A TOTAL BLANK
ALL I REMEMBER IS THAT I WAS DRINKING BEER WITH A BUNCH OF THE BOYS
WHY DID I DO IT? WAS THAT EVER STUPID!
WHAT A WAY TO START MONDAY
WANT TO KNOW SOMETHING? THIS IS TUESDAY

WIZARD of ID
BEFORE I PUT MY MONEY IN YOUR BANK... WHAT KIND OF STAFF DO YOU HAVE?
A PRESIDENT, FORTY-TWO VICE PRESIDENTS AND A RELIGIOUS ZEALOT
WHY THE RELIGIOUS ZEALOT?
HE KEEPS US HONEST

BUZ SAWYER
COULD THAT BUBBA PIM HAVE DISAPPEARED DOWN THIS OLD CISTERN?
HEY! THE BUCKET'S SWINGING!
HE MUST HAVE
NOW FONNY I COULD SEE UNDER THE LIP OF THIS THING.
SPLASH!
HEY, BUZ! HELP!

REX MORGAN M.D.
ALL HERE, STOMP, HOW ABOUT A DRINK?
SURE! BLAND CALL THE BOYS-- EVEN THEM TWO GUYS WE RESCUED.
AT LEAST THEY'RE SEMI-CIVILIZED, SIR. THEY INVITED US TO THE PARTY.
I'M CURIOUS ABOUT WHO OWNS THE OTHER BOAT, DESMOND.
PETE THE PRINTER!
RIP KIRBY!

ducking play nothing. The spade ace. The latter was most unlikely, since South had bid spades: if West had held five or six spades headed by the ace he would no doubt have tried to give his partner a spade ruff.

So South continued with the spade queen, removing East's ace

♠ K6

Neither side was vul- erable. The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
Pass	2V	3N.T.	Pass
4V	Pass	4V	Pass
5V	Pass	5V	Pass
6V	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart three.

Panel 1: A boy and a girl are looking at a small object. The boy is wearing a striped shirt and the girl is wearing a striped shirt and a headscarf.

Panel 2: The boy is holding a large, striped object and the girl is holding a large, striped object. The boy is saying, "MARGARET SAYS YOU'RE EARTHY... WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?" and the girl is replying, "...THAT MEANS SOME OF US GOES IT, AND SOME HASN'T".

هكذا من الأصل

Nichols 1st 4 Shots Canada

Final-Round 68 Its Challenges

By John S. Radosta

TORONTO, July 29 (UPI)—Nichols shot a roller 2-under-par 68 yesterday to tie for first place in the final round of the Canadian Open. He shot three bogeys in back nine but he also putts, when he really needs to, for four birdies.

Nichols finished at 270, ten strokes under par for the Mid-America Golf Club, and four ahead of his nearest pursuer, a \$40,000 prize.

He was a \$40,000 prize. Nichols, 34, is a professional golfer from the United States. He was a \$40,000 prize. Nichols, 34, is a professional golfer from the United States. He was a \$40,000 prize.

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TWOS A CROWD—Pittsburgh centerfielder Al Oliver, right, and shortstop Frank Tarasas collide as ball drops. Philadelphia's Mike Anderson reached third on play.

Best Players Don't Always Make Best Managers

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, July 29 (UPI)—Baseball managers like people are tall and short, fat and thin, and some are good and some are bad. But one thing is true: They are all men.

As Schlee said yesterday, it is too dumb to know that it is, and so he tore up course. He's always in that of fog.

mb or not, Nichols started day at 8 under par on the fifth with a 10-foot putt. He was using to think he had it when his pole was shaken pair of bogeys on the 10th, e he got careless and went a bunker, and on the 11th, e he missed the green and ed poorly.

ose bogeys dropped him to der par at a time when er was 7 under and Ray 1 and Chi Chi Rodriguez 6 under.

chok came back, tough, with straight birdies.

Nichols, with birdies on of the first five holes, d his charge with a double- 7 on the 12th hole. He led with a 70 for a 277 total.

old Palmer also had a 277, g in with a final 69. De- ng champion Tom Weisk- shot 268 after a 73.

With representatives of the 1,900-member players association, U.S. director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, also will meet tomorrow morning with Theodore Kheel, counsel for the 26 league owners.

He also asked that negotiators for both parties sit down at the bargaining table tomorrow afternoon.

Another attempt to resolve the month-long NFL strike will be made today, when the federal mediator, W.J. Urry, meets

Bedford Springs Foot

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Dave Bedford, Britain's unpredictable long-distance runner, does not expect to compete in the European track and field championships at Rome in September.

Bedford, world 10,000-meter record holder, planned to run in the 5,000 meters for Britain against Sweden at Stockholm this week.

But he fell while training last weekend and sprained his foot.

McCaferly, 53, died yesterday of an apparent heart attack while gardening at his home here.

Forzano, 45, was chosen by McCaferly for the Detroit staff last season. He served as coach of the offensive backfield of the NFL club.

Forzano was an assistant at St. Louis and Cincinnati before taking the naval academy post from 1969 until he was fired in 1972.

Women Make Gains

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Top Twins in Homer Duel Angels Break Home Losing Streak

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 29 (UPI)—Lee Stanton's two-run homer capped a four-run rally in the eighth inning yesterday that carried the California Angels to a 12-9 triumph over the Minnesota Twins for a split of their doubleheader and their first victory at home after 15 straight losses.

Jerry Terrell and Glenn Borgmann each singled home two runs in the fourth inning of the opener to lead the Twins to a 5-3 triumph.

Before Stanton's ninth homer of the season gave the Angels the lead for good, California had twice lost four-run leads, thanks primarily to a pair of three-run homers by Bobby Darwin.

Rookie shortstop Orlando Ramirez began the eighth-inning rally with a bunt single and advanced to third when losing pitcher Tom Burdette threw Denny Doyle's sacrifice bunt into center field for an error. Ellie Rodriguez doubled in Ramirez, and Doyle scored on a wild pitch. Stanton then followed with his homer.

California had taken a 4-0 lead in the first inning when Rodriguez and Bobby Valentine each delivered two-run homers to the starter, Dick Albury. Minnesota got one run back in the second before Darwin tied the game with his first three-run homer in the third inning. Eight homers were hit in the nightcap.

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Rookie Bruce Sochte cracked a two-run homer in the sixth to put the Angels back on top. Then in the seventh inning, Stanton doubled in one run and scored a second on the lead end of a triple steal with the bases loaded. The twins came right back in the eighth to chase California starter Frank Tanana. Darwin, 15th homer, with two men aboard, made it 8-7 and brought Nolan Ryan in from the bullpen. Pinch-hitter Harmon Killebrew greeted Ryan with his eighth homer of the year and his 50th lifetime.

Pinch-hitter Rod Carew added a solo homer in the ninth, but Ryan managed to pick up his 13th victory against 10 losses in his first relief appearance of the year.

In the opener, the Twins rallied for four runs in the eighth inning to erase a 2-1 California advantage. Terrell and Borgmann each delivered a two-run homer to hand Andy Hassler his fifth defeat in seven decisions.

A's 3, White Sox 2

At Oakland, Calif., Reggie Jackson singled home the deciding run in the third inning of the nightcap to give the A's a 3-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox for a doubleheader sweep after Gene Tenace's two homers paced a 7-3 victory in the opener.

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